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CARUDATTAM

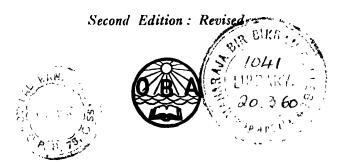
A Sanskrit Drama in Four Acts Attributed to Bhasa, Critically edited with Introduction, Notes and Translation

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The Carudatta attributed to Bhasa is of perennial interest to the student of Sanskrit literature, as it has given rise to the tantalising problem as to whether it is the original of the Mrcchakatika, or an abridgment thereof. It is probable that there is a third alternative to the problem viz. the possibility that the Carudatta is an abridgment of the play 'Daridra-Carudatta' which is referred to as a Rūpaka by many rhetoricians, and the relation between these three plays will be a matter for further research. We have proceeded on the assumption that 'Daridra-Carudatta' is but an alternative title of the Mrcchakatika for reasons given in the introduction. In any case there could be no reasonable doubt that if such a play as the 'Daridra-Carudatta' has an independent existence, vet there must be a very close, and in fact, a genetic relation between all the three plays.

The present edition is based upon Gaṇapati Śāstri's edition, with occasional references to Morgenstierne's text as given in his "Über das Verhältnis Zwischen Cārudatta and Mṛcchakaṭika". I have made use of Gaṇpati Śāstri's commentary in translating and annotating, and have further referred to Woolner's translation. I here make my grateful acknowledgments to all these writers.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Dr. N. G. Sardesai, who has undertaken to bring out this publication and lastly my thanks are due to Mr. S. R. Sardesai, B.A., LL.B., the manager of the Samartha: Bharat Press, for the very nice printing and get-up of the work.

29th June 1939.

C. R. DEVADHAR.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

This edition is a little more than a mere reprint of the first edition. I have availed myself of the collation made by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja from a manuscript No. R. 3585 (g) in the Government Oriental MSS. Library, Madras, and a few of the readings have been adopted in this edition. These are indicated in the notes. I have revised the notes and have made a few additions thereto. I am very much indebted to Dr. C. Kunhan Raja for his courtesy:in allowing me the use of his collation and articles on the subject.

The death of Dr. N. G. Sardesai, the enthusiastic proprietor of The Poona Oriental Book Agency is a severe blow to all lovers of Oriental learning inasmuch as it deprives them of a genuine friend who had love for the subject and inspired that love in others. His son, however, Dr. R. N. Sardesai, has undertaken to carry on the noble work of his father, and I take this occasion to express my gratitude to him for bringing out this edition of the play.

Prabhākara Niketana, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4. 21st February 1943.

C. R. DEVADHAR.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Male:-

- 1. Nāyaka ... Carudatta.
- 2. Vidūsaka Maitreya, friend to Cārudatta
- 3. Śakāra ... Saṃsthāna, a brother-in-law of the king.
- 4. Vița The parasitical companion of Sakāra.
- 5. Samvāhaka a Shampooer.
- 6. Cheța ... a servant to Vasantasenă.
- 7. Sajjalaka ... Lover of Madanikā.
- 8. Vardhamānaka ... a Servant in Cārudatta's house.

Female:-

- 1. Ganikā ... The Courtesan Vasantasenā
- 2. Brāhmaņī Wife of Cārudatta.
- 3. Radanikā A maid-servant of Cārudatta.
- 4. Madanikā ... A maid-servant and confidante of Vasantasenā.
- 5. Vicchittikā...6. Caturikā ...7 Maids in Vasantasenā's house.

wife, the actress.

INTRODUCTION

The Carudatta presents a very interesting problem to the student of literature. As I have remarked elsewhere it stands apart from the group and has peculiarities which are not shared by the rest of the plays-such as the absence of the introductory verse, of the Bharatavākya and the comparative prolixity of the prologue, in which again, contrary to usual practice, the Sūtradhāra speaks Prākrta. There is, moreover, no agreement in regard either to imagery, vocabulary, incidents and devices or dramatic irony, which is to be seen in the remaining plays. rences such as the use of the words सापरनेहता. (प्रतिमा अभिषेक), परिम्पन्द (पञ्चरात्र), or of the sentences को काळो (प्रतिज्ञा, स्वप्न०) or अलमिदानीं भवान् अतिमात्रं संतप्य। (स्वप्न० and अविमारक), सब्वं आणेद विजिञ्ज भोअणं (स्वप्त• IV.32) are neither numerous, nor peculiar so as to support the idea of common authorship. The stanza लिभ्पतीय तमोऽङ्गानि etc. which is common to Cărudatta and Bâlacarita is to be met with in the Mrcchakatika also.

The Cārudatta is unknown to Sanskrit writers. There are numerous references to a play Daridra-Cārudatta, but these are in the first place references to a complete play and not to a fragment or what appears like one, and secondly, they are more likely than not references to the Mṛcchakaṭika. The Daridra-Cārudatta is cited both in the Nāṭyadarpaṇa and the Abhinavabhāratī as a 'Rūpaka' (which is a play comprising between five to ten acts) in the course of a discussion on free will and determination in its relation to the dramatic art. (ततो दैवायत्तफले दिश्वाक्तादिरूपके पुरुषच्यापरस्य गीणत्वाक्तथं प्रारम्भादयः स्युः). This clearly refers to a conclusion which is brought about by 'Destiny' as in the Mṛcchakaṭika, where Cārudatta is saved from the gallows purely through the sudden turn of fortune in his favour when he himself had abandoned all hope of life. The

^{*} Vide my "Plays ascribed to Bhasa, their authenticity and merits."

Daridra-Cārudatta cannot be the present play for the simple reason that in none of the Mss. is it called so, nor in the body of the play is the hero ever described as दिद्रचारुद्तः, but always as दिद्रसार्थवाहपुत्रः चारुद्तः. In the Mrcchakatika, however, the expression दिद्रचारुद्त occurs as many as eight times, and when we remember that our rhetoricians are in the habit of using alternative titles like वरसराजचरितम् and रत्नावली for रत्नावली, we need make no doubt that the दिद्रचारुद्त referred to as a रूपक is no other than the मुच्छकटिक.

In regard to the relation between the Cārudatta and Mṛcchakaṭika, opinion is sharply divided, some believing that the latter is a mere amplified replica of the former, while others hold the opinion that the Cārudtta is a mere abridgment of the Mṛcchakaṭika. As I have thoroughly discussed this question elsewhere, I need only assert here my view that the Cārudatta is abridged from the first four acts of the Mṛcchakaṭika, with a few additions and numerous alterations particularly in the verse portions. It gives us 55 verses for 143 verses in the corresponding portion of the Mṛ. out of which as many as 11 are altogether new. The remaining 44 are common to the two plays, but most of these have lost their smoothness and polish in the altered form in which they are presented in the Cārudatta.

The main differences in the two versions may here be enumerated:—The most important of these is the complete absence of the political background which practically permeates the play मृच्छकिटक. Thus in the prologue there is a reference to king Pālaka (कदा नु खलु त्वां कृपितेन राज्ञा पालकेन नववधूकेशकलापमिव ससुगन्धं च्छियमानं प्रेक्षिष्ये). In act II Darduraka after his scuffle with Māthura, the keeper of the gambling house, refers to the forces of discontent that were rallying round आयंक (कथितं च मम प्रियवयस्येन श्विंककेन यथा

किल आर्यकनामा गोपालदारक: सिद्धादेशेन समादिष्टो राजा भविष्यति । सर्वश्रास्मद्विधो जन: तमनुसरति). In act IV there is the proclamation that king Pālaka, disturbed by the seer's prophesy has arrested Āryaka and flung him in a dungeon, whereupon Sarvilaka, who has just secured Madanikā for wife, leaves her to take care of herself and himself proceeds to join his revolutionary comrades. The Cārudatta studiously drops all these references.

There is further no mention of Cārudatta's son Rohasena. In the Mr. the child is spoken of as having come out of the inner court to enjoy the cool evening breeze and of having dropped into sleep outside; hence the hero asks Vasantasenā, whom he mistakes for his maid Radanikā, to wrap the child with his mantle and take it inside the house. The Cārudatta, however, drops all reference to Rohasena but in so doing, does not succeed in covering up all traces of the abridgment, for it retains the sentence अवेश्यतां अभ्यन्तरम् of the मुख्यकदिक where the causal अवेश्यतां is all right since the maid is asked to take the child inside the house; while in the Cārudatta अवेश्यतां causal becomes meaningless and ungrammatical.

Similarly there is no reference to a suit in the law-court (अधिकरणे ज्यवहार:). The servant of Sakāra (the चेट of the मृच्छकटिक) is not at all mentioned, and lastly there is a very great change in the conception of the characters, particularly that of the विट.

To my mind all these changes are made with a definite purpose. The author of the Cārudatta, whosoever he was, wanted to make a pleasing comedy out of the first four acts of the Mṛcchakaṭika, and hence has avoided references to the political revolution, to Rohasena, and to the law-suit which is contemplated by the vengeful Sakāra. He has given us a stage-version of the first four acts and has attempted to give it the form of a complete play and not a fragment. Hence whatever was necessary to the subsequent development of the story, such as the law-suit, the servant of Sakāra viz: स्थावरचेट who is responsible for the swapping of the bullock-carts, Rohasena whose demand for

a golden cart in place of his clay-cart gives Vasantsenā a pretext for once more leaving her ornaments in Cārudatta's house, and the political back-ground: all these are meticulously avoided by our author. The remark अवसितं चारुद्तम् represents to my mind the real state of affairs. The end of the fourth act (अमृताङ्क: नाटकाङ्क: संवृत्त:, and हतारो मा खलु वर्षय) seems to point to the same conclusion that the author wants to give finality to the play.

With regard to the निधि scheme which is introduced by our author (रदनिके, गृहाणैतं सुवर्णालंकारं स्वम्। पष्ट्यां सप्तम्यां च धारय। अहमप्रस्यासनध्याये धारयिष्यामि।) we feel that confusion is worse confounded; for it necessitates the assumption that the entire action of the story covers but three days; for in the third act, when the Vidusaka returns home after the concert, he is reminded by the maid that it was the eighth day (the same fact is indicated by the verse असी हि दुखा...अष्टमपक्षचन्द्र:) and hence he was to take charge of the ornaments. Now in the first act the moon is described as rising up at about 9-30 or 10 p.m. which shows that it was कृष्णपक्ष ; while in act III the same is described as setting sometime after midnight, which clearly indicates যুক্ত্যপ্ত. This leads to the assumption that over a fortnight must have elapsed between the first and third act. But what then would happen to the Tithi Scheme? Vasantasenā left her ornaments with Carudatta on Tell; they were in the keeping of the maid on पष्टी and सप्तमी and were handed over after midnight on the अष्टमी day to the Vidusaka when he returned from the music concert, and were stolen from him towards dawn by Sarvilaka. This is a very serious inadvertence from which the Mrcchakatika is happily free, although it is not quite clear in regard to its time-sequence.

With regard to the Prākṛta of the play, we find that Saṃvāḥaka, who speaks मागधी in the मुख्यकटिक, speaks the usual श्रीरसेनी here. The Sakāra speaks मागधी as in the Mṛcchakaṭika, with his peculiar idiosyncracy of using the palatal श for the sibilant स.

चारुदत्तस्य कथावस्तु।

चारुदत्तो नाम कश्चित् सार्थवाहपुत्रो विप्र उदाराश्चयोऽथिषु गलितविभवसर्वस्व उज्जियिन्यां श्रेष्ठिच्त्वरे निवसित स्म । तिस्मिन् इढमनुरक्ता वसन्तसेना नाम गणिका । अथ कदाचिद्राजवीध्यां गच्छन्ती सा विटिष्ठितीयेन राजइयालेन शकारेणानुगम्यमाना संश्चान्ता प्रदोषान्धकारपूरितगम्भीरायां रथ्यायां
दैवाचारुदत्तस्य भवनं प्राप्ताः, तस्माद् गृहाद् दीपं गृहीत्वा निष्कामन्तीं चारुदत्तचेटीं रदिनकां दृष्ट्वा पटान्तेन दीपं निर्वाप्याभ्यन्तरं प्रविष्टा । अथ विटेन
प्रोत्साहितो राजश्यालो वसन्तसेनाबुद्ध्या रदिनकां यावद् बलादाकष्टुमारभते
स्म तावचारुदत्तवयस्यो मेत्रेथो दीपं गृहीत्वा तत्र प्राप्तः । स च तेन
प्रघर्षितां चेटीं दृष्ट्वा भृशमेनं निर्भर्त्संयामास । अथ शकारो भवनगता वसन्तसेना त्वया श्वो निर्यात्यितच्या इति चारुदत्तं संदिश्य निष्कान्तः । वसन्तसेना
तुपरिचारिकाश्चान्त्या चारुदत्तेनाभ्यन्तरप्रवेशनायार्पितं सुमनोवासितं प्रावारकं
गृहीत्वा विवर्धितमद्दना संवृत्ता । अनुपदमेव विदूषकरदिनकाप्रवेशाचारुदत्तः
स्वं प्रमादं ज्ञातवान् । वसन्तसेनाप्यभयमेनं ययाचे । तस्य हस्ते च स्वीयान्
सुवर्णालंकारान् निश्चिष्यार्थमैत्रेयेणानुगता स्वभवनं प्रतिनिववृते ।

ततोऽन्येद्युश्चारुदत्तसंवाहको द्यूतोपजीवी द्यूतकरभयाद् वसन्तसेनाभवनं प्रविष्टः शरणागतस्तयाभयदानेन विश्वसितश्चारुदत्तगुणान् प्रशशंस । अनन्तरं तस्याश्चेटः कर्णपूर आत्मनः परिस्पन्दं वर्णयितुमारुधः । अनेन हि मोचितः कोऽपि वराकः प्रवाजको हिस्तिहस्तसंमदीत् । ततोऽस्य पराक्रमेण तृष्टश्चारुदत्त एनमात्मनः प्रावारकं दत्तवान् । ततोऽस्य गुणानुरागित्वमौदार्यं च चिन्तयन्ती वसन्तसेना दृढमुत्कण्टिताऽभूत् ।

अथ कदाचिद्रसन्तसेनाचेठ्या मदनिकायाः कामुकः सज्जलको नाम ताम-भुजिष्यां कर्तुं प्रवृत्तस्तस्या निष्कयार्थं रात्रौ चारुदत्तगृहे सिन्धं कृत्वा वसन्त-सेनया निक्षिप्तं सुवर्णभाण्डमपजहार । तच्च गृहीत्वा वसन्तसेनागृहं प्राप्तो मदनिकाये साहसं स्वीयं निवेदयामास । भिष्यन्तरितया वसन्तसेनयाऽपि श्रुतं तद्रहस्यम् । अत्रान्तरे चारुदत्तसकाशात्माप्तो विदूषकः " सुवर्णभाण्डं तद् गृते हारितं '' इत्यपिदश्य तन्मूच्यर्षेन चारुदत्तपत्न्या समर्पितां रत्नावली तस्यै प्रादात् । सज्जलकोऽपि मदिनकावचनानुरोधेन ' आर्यचारुदत्तप्रेषितिमिदं ' इति वदंस्तस्या आर्पयत् । तया तु साहसं कृत्वानीतिमिदं सुवर्णभाण्डमिति प्रत्याख्यातः । अन्ते तु प्रेम्णो विजृम्भितमेतिदिति प्रीता मदिनकां स्वीयैराभ-रणैरलंकृत्य सज्जलकाय प्रदाय प्रवहणे तावारोप्य व्यसर्जयत् । स्वयं च चारु-दत्तमिसर्तुमुचताऽभवत् ।

पात्राणि

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पुरुषाः—
नायकः—द्रिद्दसार्थवाहपुत्रः चारुद्तः।
विदृषकः—(मैत्रेयः) चारुद्त्तस्य मित्रम्।
शकारः—राजश्यालः संस्थानकः।
विटः
संवाहकः
चेटः—(मृच्छकटिके कर्णपूरकः) वसन्तसेनायाः किङ्करः।
सज्जलकः—(मृच्छकटिके शर्विलकः) मद्निकाकामुकः।
स्त्रियः—
गणिका—वसन्तसेना।
ब्राह्मणी—चारुद्त्तस्य पत्नी।
रद्निका—चारुद्त्तगृहे चेटी।
मद्निका—वसन्तसेनायाः सर्ली चेटी च।
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श्रीगणेशाय नमः।

भासनाटकचक्रे

चारुदत्तम्

(नान्द्यन्ते ततः प्रविशति सूत्रधारः।)

सूत्रधार:-किण्णु खु अज्ज पच्चूस एव्व गेहादो णिक्खन्तस्स ३ बुभुक्खाए पुक्खरपत्तपिंडद्जळिबन्द् विअ चक्चळाअन्ति विक्ष मे अक्लीणि। (परिक्रम्य) जाव गेहं गच्छिअ जाणामि किण्णु ह संविधा विहिदा ण वेत्ति। (परिक्रम्य) एदं अम्हाणं गेहं। जाव ६ पविसामि। (प्रविश्यावलोक्य) जह ळोहीपरिवट्टणकाळसारा भूमी, णेउटभामणसुगन्धो विअ गन्धो, सुणिमित्तं विअ परिन्भमन्तो वडिवस्सअजणो, किण्णुखु संविधा विहिदा। आदु बुभुक्खाए ९ ओदणमअं विअ जीवळोअं पेक्खामि। जाव अय्यं सहावेमि। अच्ये ! इदो दाव । िकिन्तु खल्वद्य प्रत्यूप एव गेहान्निष्कान्तस्य बुभुक्षया पुष्करपत्रपतितजलबिन्दू इव चञ्चलायेते इव मेऽक्षिणी। १२ यावद् गेहं गत्वा जानामि किन्तु खलु संविधा विहिता न वेति। एतदस्माकं गेहम् । यावत् प्रविशामि । यथा होहीपरिवर्तनकालसारा भूमिः, स्नेहोद्भावनसुगन्ध इव गन्धः, सुनिमित्तमिव परिश्रमन् वरि-वस्यकजनः, किन्नु खलु संविधा विहिता। अथवा बुभुक्षयौदनमयमिव जीवलोकं पश्यामि । यावदार्या शब्दापयामि । आयें ! इतस्तावत् ।] नटी-अय्य ! इअं मिह । अय्य ! दिट्ठिआ खु सि आअदो। [आर्य ! १८ इयमस्मि ! आर्य ! दिष्टवा खल्वस्यागतः ।] सूत्रधार:-अय्ये ! किं अत्थि अम्हाणं गेहे को वि पादरासो। [आर्थे ! किमस्त्यस्माकं गेहे कोऽपि प्रातराशः।]

- २१ नरी-अत्थि । [अस्ति ।]

 सूत्रधारः-चिरं जीव । एवं सोभणाणि भोअणाणि दन्तिआ होहि ।

 [चिरं जीव । एवं शोभनानि भोजनानि दात्री भव ।]
- २४ नटी-अय्य ! तुवं एव पिडवाळन्ती चिट्ठामि । [आर्य ! त्वामेव प्रतिपालयन्ती तिष्ठामि ।] सुत्रधारः-अय्ये ! किं अत्थि अब्भत्थिदं । [आर्ये ! किमस्त्यम्य-
- २७ थिंतम्।] नटी-अत्थि।[अस्ति।]

सूत्रधारः-एवं देवा तुमं अस्सासअन्तु । अय्ये ! किं किं । [एवं

- ३० देवास्त्वामाश्वासयन्तु । आर्थे ! किं किम् ।]
 नटी-घिदं गुळं दहिं तण्डुळा अ सव्वं अत्थि । [घृतं गुडो दिध तण्डुलाश्च सर्वमस्ति ।]
- ३३ सूत्रधारः-एदं सठवं अम्हाणं गेहे अत्थि। [एतत् सर्वमस्माकं गेहेऽस्ति।]

नरी-णहि णहि । अन्तळावणे । [नहि नहि । अन्तरापणे ।]

- ३६ सूत्रधारः-(सरोपम्) आः अणय्ये! एवं दे आसा छिन्दी-अदु। अभावं च गमिस्ससि। अहं चण्डप्पवादळण्डिओ विअ वरण्डी पटवदादो दूरं आरोविअ पाडिदो म्हि। [आः अनार्ये!
- ३९ एवं ते आश्वा छिद्यताम्। अभावं च गमिष्यसि। अहं चण्डप्रवात-रुण्डित इव वरण्डः पर्वताद् दूरमारोप्य पातितोऽस्मि।]

नटी-मा भाआहि मा भाआहि। मुहुत्तअं पडिवाळेदु अय्यो।

- ४२ सन्त्रं सङ्जं भविस्सिद् । ळद्धं णाम एदं । अङ्ज मम उववासस्स अय्यो सहायो होदु । [मा बिभीहि मा बिभीहि । मुहूर्तंकं प्रति-पालयःवार्यः । सर्वं सञ्जं भविष्यति । लब्धं नामैतत् । अद्य ममोप-
- ४५ वासस्यार्थः सहायो भवतु ।]

सूत्रधारः-किण्णामहेओ अय्याए उववासो । [किन्नामधेय आर्याया उपवासः ।]

- ४८ नटी-अभिरूववदी णाम । [अभिरूपपितर्नाम ।] सूत्रधारः-किं अण्णजादीए । [किमन्यजात्याम् ।] नटी-आम । [आम ।]
- ५१ सूत्रधार:-सञ्बं दाव चिट्ठदु । को णु दाणि अय्याए उववासस्स उवदेसिओ । [सर्वं तावत् तिष्ठतु । को न्विदानीमार्याया उपवास-स्योपदेशिकः ।]
- ५४ नटी-इमिणा वैडिवस्सएण चुण्णगोट्ठेण। [अनेन वरिवस्यकेन चूर्ण-गोष्टेन।]

मूत्रधारः-साहु चुण्णगोटु ! साहु । [साधु चूर्णगोष्ठ ! साधु ।]

- ५७ नटी-जइ अरयस्य अणुगाहो, तदो इच्छेअं अम्हारिसजणजोग्गं किञ्ज बम्हणं निमन्तेदुं। [यद्यार्यस्यानुप्रहः, तत इच्छेयमसादशजन-योग्यं किञ्जद ब्राह्मणं निमन्त्रयितुम्।]
- ६० सृत्रधार:-धिम्मिट्ठो खु णिओओ । तेण पादरासो वि मे भवि-स्सिद् । जइ एठवं, पविसदु अय्या । अहं वि अम्हारिसजणजोग्गं कुद्धि बम्हणं अण्णेसामि । [धर्मिष्ठः खळु नियोगः । तेन प्रातरा-
- ६३ शोऽपि मे भविष्यति । यद्येवं प्रविशात्वार्या । अहमप्यस्मादशजनयोग्यं कञ्चिद् ब्राह्मणमन्वेषे ।]
 - नटी-जं अय्यो आणवेदि । (निष्कान्तः) [यदार्य आज्ञापयति ।]
- ६६ सूत्रधारः-कहिण्णु खु द्रिइबम्हणं ळभेअं। (विलोक्य) एसो अय्य-चारुद्त्तस्स वअस्सो अय्यमेत्तेओ णाम बम्हणो इदो एव्व आअ-च्छदि। जाव उवणिमन्तेमि। (परिक्रम्य) अय्य! णिमन्तिदो सि।
- ६९ आमन्तणस्स मा दरिद् त्ति मं अवमण्णेहि। सम्पण्णं अह्निद्व्वं भविस्सदि। घिदं गुळं दिहें तण्डुला अ सव्वं अत्थि। अविक्ष

१. पडिवेस्सएण.

दित्यणामासआणि भविस्सन्ति। [कुत्र नु खलु दिदिबाह्मणं लभेय। ७२ एष आर्यचारुदत्तस्य वयस्य आर्यमैत्रेयो नाम ब्राह्मण इत एवागच्छति। यावदुपनिमन्त्रयामि। आर्यं! निमन्त्रितोऽसि। आमन्त्रणस्य
मा दिद्द इति मामवमन्यस्व। सम्पन्नमित्रतव्यं भविष्यति। घृतं
७५ गुडो दिघ तण्डुलाश्च सर्वमस्ति। अपि च दक्षिणामाषका भविष्यन्ति।

(नेपथ्ये)

अण्णं अण्णं णिमन्तेदु दाव भवं। अरित्तओ दाव अहं। [अन्य-७८ मन्यं निमन्त्रयतु तावद् भवान्। अरिक्तकस्तावदहम्।] सूत्रधारः—

> घिदगुळदिहसुसिमद्धं धूविअसूबोवदंससिम्भण्णं । सकारदत्तमिट्टं सुञ्जीअदु भत्तमय्येण ॥ १ ॥ [घृतगुडदिधसुसमृद्धं धूपितसृषोपदंशसिमन्नम् । सत्कारदत्तमिष्टं सुज्यतां भक्तमार्येण ॥ १ ॥]

> > (निष्कान्तः।)

स्थापना ।

(ततः प्रविशति विदूपकः।)

३ विद्षकः—अण्णं अण्णं णिमन्तेदु दाव भवं । अरित्तओ दाव अहं । णं भणामि अहं अरित्तओ ति । किं भणासि—सम्पण्णं असणं अह्निद्वं भविस्सदि ति । अहं पुण जाणामि । अहिअमहुरस्स ६ अम्बस्स अजोग्गदाए अट्टिण भक्खीअदि ति । किं दाणि मं उळ्ळाळिअ उळ्ळाळिअ भणासि । भणामि वावुदो ति । किं भणासि—द्विखणामासआणि भविस्सदि ति । एसो वाआ पचा- ९ चिक्खदो हिअएण अणुबन्धीअमाणो गच्छीअदि । अहो अचा-

हिदं। अहं वि णाम परस्स आमन्तणाणि ति तक्केमि। जो अहं तत्तहोदो चारुदत्तस्स गेहे अहोरत्तपय्यत्तसिद्धेहि णाणाविधेहि हिङ्गुविद्धेहि ओग्गारणसुगन्धेहि भूक्खेवमत्तपिंडिच्छिदेहि अन्त-रन्तरपाणीएहि असणप्पआरेहि चित्तअरो विअ बहुमळ्ळएहि परिवृदो आअण्ठमत्तं अह्निअ चचरवुसहो विअ मोदअख-१५ ज्ञएहि रोमन्थाअमाणो दिवसं खेवेमि, सो एव्व दाणि अहं तत्तहोदो चारुदत्तरस दरिइदाए समं पारावदेहि साहारणवृत्ति उवजीवन्तो अण्णिहं चरिअ चरिअ तस्स आवासं एवव १८ गच्छामि । अण्णं च अच्छरिअं । मम उदरं अवत्थाविसेसं जाणादि । अप्पेणावि तुस्सदि । बहुअं वि ओदणभरं भरिस्सिटि दीअमाणं। ण आण्दि अदीअमाणं, ण पत्राचिक्खदि। ण खु २१ अहं एरिसेण ण सन्तुट्ठो । ता सट्टीकिददेवकय्यस्स तत्तहोदो चारुदत्तरस कारणादो गहीदो सुमणो अन्तळिक्खवासो अ। जाव से पस्सपरिवत्ती होमि । (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य) एसो तत्तभवं २८ चारुदत्तो पभादचन्दो विअ सकरुणिपअदंसणो जहाविभवेण गिहदेवदाणि अञ्चअन्तो इदो एव्व आअच्छदि। जाव णं उवसप्पामि । (निष्क्रान्तः।) [अन्यमन्यं निमन्त्रयन्तु तावद् भवान्। अरिक्तकस्तावदृहम् । ननु भणाम्यहमरिक्तक इति । किं भणसि-सम्पन्नमशनमशितन्यं भविष्यतीति । अहं पुनर्जानामि । अधिकमधुरस्य आम्रस्य अयोग्यतया अस्थि न भक्ष्यत इति । किमिदानीं मामुहाल्यो-ल्लाब्य भणसि । भणामि ब्यापृत इति । किं भणसि —दक्षिणामाषका भविष्यन्तीति । एष वाचा प्रत्याख्यातो हृदयेनानुबध्यमानो गम्यते । अहो अत्याहितम् । अहमपि नाम परस्यामन्त्रणानीति तर्कयामि । योऽहं गेहेऽहोरात्रपर्याप्तसिद्धैर्नानाविधेर्हिङ्गविद्धैरुद्वार-तत्रभवतश्चारुदत्तस्य 33 सुगन्तिवभिः श्रूक्षेपमात्रप्रतिष्टेरान्तरान्तरापानीयैरशनप्रकारैश्चित्रकर इव

- बहुमछकैः परिवृत आकण्ठमात्रमशिखा चत्वरवृषभ इव मोदकखाद्यै ३६ रोमन्थायमानो दिवसं क्षिपामि, स एवेदानीमहं तत्रभवतश्चारुदत्तस्य दरिद्वतया समं पारावतैः साधारणवृत्तिमुपजीवन् अन्यत्र चरित्वा चरित्वा तस्यावासमेव गच्छामि । अन्यचाश्चर्यम् । ममोदरमवस्था-
- ३९ विशेषं जानाति । अल्पेनापि तुष्यति । बहुकमप्योदनभरं भरिष्यति दीयमानम् । न याचते अदीयमानं, न प्रत्याचष्टे । न खल्वहमीदृशेन न सन्तुष्टः । तत् पष्टीकृतदेवकार्यस्य तत्रभवतश्चारुदत्तस्य कारणाद् गृही-
- ४२ तानि सुमनसोऽन्तरीयवासश्च । यावदस्य पार्श्वपरिवर्ती भवामि । एष तत्रभवांश्चारुद्त्तः प्रभातचन्द्र इव सकरुणप्रियदर्शनो यथाविभवेन गृह-दैवतान्यर्चयन् इत एवागच्छति । यावदेनसुपसर्पामि ।]
- ४५ (ततः प्रविशति बल्पिमुपहरन्नायको विदूपकश्चाङ्गेरिकाहस्ता चेटी च।) नायकः-(दीर्घ निःश्वस्य) भोः ! दारिद्यं खलु नाम मनस्विनः पुरुषस्य सोच्छ्वासं मरणम्। कुतः,

यासां बिलर्भविति मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विभक्तपुष्पः ।

तास्वेव पूर्वबलिरूढयवाङ्करासु

बीजाञ्जलिः पतित कीटमुखावलीढः ॥ २ ॥

विदूषकः - अळं दाणि भवं अदिमत्तं सन्तिष्पदुं । पुरुसजोञ्वणाणि विश्व गिहजोञ्वणाणि खु दसाविसेसं अणुहोन्ति । आसमुद्दआण-३ विपण्णविभवस्स बहुळपक्खचन्द्स्स जोह्नापरिक्खओ विश्व भवदो एञ्व रमणीओ अञं दरिद्दभावो । [अलिमदानीं भवान-तिमात्रं सन्तप्तुम् । पुरुषयौवनानीव गृहयौवनानि खलु दशाविशेष-६ मनुभवन्ति । आसमुद्रदानविपश्चविभवस्य बहुलपक्षचन्द्रस्य ज्योत्स्ना-

ः मनुभवन्ति । आसमुद्रदानावपन्नावभवस्य बहुरूपक्षचन्द्रस्य ज्याः ः परिक्षय इव भवत एव रमणीयोऽयं दरिद्रभावः ।] नायकः - न खल्वहं नष्टां श्रियमनुशोचामि । गुणरसङ्गस्य तु ९ पुरुषस्य व्यसनं दारुणतरं मां प्रतिभाति । कुतः,

> सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते यथान्धकारादिव दीपदर्शनम् । सुखात्तु यो याति दशां दरिद्रतां स्थितः शरीरेण मृतः स जीवति ॥ ३॥

विदूषक:-भो वञ्जस्स! समुद्दपट्टणसारभूदो तादिसो अत्थसञ्जञो किहंगञो। भो वयस्य! समुद्रपत्तनसारभृतस्तादशोऽर्थसञ्जयः क गतः।

नायकः-(निःश्वस्य) वयस्य ! यत्र गतानि मे भागधेयानि । पर्य,

> क्षीणा ममार्थाः प्रणयिक्रियासु विमानितं नैव परं स्मरामि । एतत्तु मे प्रत्ययदत्तमूल्यं सत्त्वं सखे ! न क्षयमभ्युपैति ॥ ४॥

(चिन्तां नाटयति।)

विदूषकः - किं भवं अत्थविभवं चिन्तेदि। [किं भवानर्थविभवं ३ चिन्तयति।]

नायकः-

सत्यं न मे धनविनाशगता विचिन्ता भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि पुनर्भवन्ति । एतत्तु मां दहति नष्टधनश्रियो मे यत् सौहृदानि सुजने शिथिङीभवन्ति ॥ ५ ॥ अपि च,

दारिद्यात् पुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न सन्तिष्ठते सत्त्वं हास्यमुपैति शीलशशिनः कान्तिः परिम्लायते । निर्वेरा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फीता भवन्त्यापदः पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य सम्भाव्यते ॥ ६ ॥

विदूपकः-एदे दाणि दासीएपुत्ता अत्थवावारा गोवदारआ विअ मसअभीदा गिहादो णिगगच्छिन्ति । धणविणासदुक्खस्स उण चिन्तिअमाणस्स वसन्ते बुहुस्स सरत्थम्बस्स विअ अङ्कुर-ङ्कुरा उद्भमन्ति । ता अळं भवदो सन्दावेण । [एत इदानीं दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थव्यापारा गोपदारका इव मशकभीता गृहाद् निर्गच्छन्ति ।

६ धनविनाशदुःखस्य पुनश्चिन्त्यमानस्य वसन्ते वृद्धस्य शरस्तम्बस्ये-वाऽङ्कराङ्करा उद्भ्रमन्ति । तदलं भवतः सन्तापेन ।]

नायकः-वयस्य ! किमर्थं सन्तापं करिष्ये । किञ्चाहं द्रिद्रः, ९ यस्य मम,

विभवानुवशा भार्या समदुःखसुखो भवान्। सत्त्वं च न परिश्रष्टं यद् दरिद्रेषु दुर्रुभम् ॥ ७॥

(ततः प्रविशति गणिका सम्भ्रान्ता विटेन शकारेण चानुगम्यमाना।)

शकारः-चिट्ठ चिट्ठ वशब्बशेणिए! चिट्ठ

किं याशि धावशि पधावशि पक्खळन्ती शाहु प्पशीद ण मळीअशि चिट्ठ दाव । कामेण शम्पदि हि डज्झइ में शळळिं अङ्गाळमज्झपडिदे विअ चम्मखण्डे ॥ ८॥

३ ितिष्ठ तिष्ठ वसन्तसेने तिष्ठ,

किं यासि धावसि प्रधावसि प्रस्वलन्ती
साधु प्रसीद न मार्थसे तिष्ठ तावत् ।
कामेन सम्प्रति हि दहाते मे शरीर—
मङ्गारमध्यपतितमिव चर्मखण्डम् ॥ ८ ॥]

विटः-वसन्तसेने !

किं त्वं भयेन परिवर्तितसौकुमार्या नृत्तोपदेशविशदाँ चरणौ क्षिपन्ती। उद्विप्रचञ्चलकटाक्षनिविष्टदृष्टि-व्योद्यानुसारचिकता हरिणीव यासि॥ ९॥

शकारः-भावे ! एशा गच्छइ वशऋशेणिआ,

दुवेहि अम्हेहि अणुबन्धअन्ती जहा शिगाळी विअ कुक्कुळेहि। शणूपुळा मेहळणादहाशा शवेट्टणं मे हळअं हळन्ती ॥ १०॥

[भाव ! एपा गच्छति वसन्तसेना,

द्वाभ्यामावाभ्यामनुबध्यमाना यथा शृगालीव कुक्कुराभ्याम्। सन्पुरा मेखलानादहासा सवेष्टनं मे हृदयं हरन्ती ॥ १०॥]

विटः-वसन्तसेने

किं त्वं पदात् पदशतानि निवेशयन्ती नागीव यासि पतगेन्द्रभयाभिभूता।

वेगादहं प्रचितः पवनोपमेयः

किं त्वां प्रहीतुमथवा न हि मेऽस्ति शक्तिः ॥ ११ ॥

गणिका—(समन्तादवलोक्य) पळळवअ ! पळळवअ ! परहुदिए ! परहुदिए ! महुअरअ ! महुअरअ ! सारिए ! सारिए ! हिद्ध, ३ णट्टो मे परिजणो । एत्थ सअं एव अप्पा रिक्खिट्टो । प्रक्षक !

पछवक ! परभृतिके ! परभृतिके ! मधुकरक ! मधुकरक ! शारिके ! शारिके ! । हा धिक्, नष्टो मे परिजनः । अत्र स्वयमेवात्मा रक्षितब्यः ।]

६ शकारः – विळव विळव णाए ! विळव पळ्ळवं वा, परहुदिअं वा, महुअरं वा, शाळिअं वा, शब्वं वशख्रमाशं वा । के के तुमं परित्तआशि ।

> किं वाशुदेवे शवपट्टणेशे कुन्तीशुदे वा जणमेजए वा । अहं तुमं गह्विअ केशहत्थे दुःशाशळे शीदमिवाहळामि ॥ १२ ॥

[विलप विलप ज्ञाते ! विलप पह्नवं वा, परमृतिकां वा, मधुकरं वा, शारिकां वा, सर्वं वसन्तमासं वा । कः कस्त्वां परित्रास्वते । किं वासुदेवः शवपत्तनेशः कुन्तीसुतो वा जनमेजयो वा । अहं त्वां गृहीत्वा केशहस्ते दुःशासनः सीतामिवाहरामि ॥१२॥]

विट:-वसन्तसेने ! सर्वत्र भयानभिज्ञहृद्यं मां कुरु । पर्य, परिचिततिमिरा मे शीलदोषेण रात्रि-

र्बहुलतिमिरकालास्तीणेपूर्वा विघट्टाः । युवतिजनसमक्षं काममेतन्न वाच्यं

विपणिषु हतशेषा रिक्षणः साक्षिणो मे ॥ १३ ॥

गणिका-हं इदाणि संसइदा संवुत्ता, जो अप्पगुणाणि सअं एडव मन्तेदि । कहं एदे अकर्यं ण करिस्सन्ति । [अहम् इदानीं संका-यिता संवृत्ता, य आत्मगुणान् स्वयमेव मन्त्रयते । कथमेतेऽकार्वं न करिष्यन्ति ।]

विटः-भवति ! क्रियतामस्माकमनुनयप्रप्रहः । पद्य,

जनयति खलु रोषं प्रश्रयो भिद्यमानः किमिव च रुषितानां दुष्करं मद्विधानाम् । अनुनयति समर्थः खङ्गदीर्घः करोऽयं युवतिवधघृणाया मां शरीरं च रक्ष ॥ १४॥

गणिका-अणुणओ वि खु से भाएदि। [अनुनयोऽपि खल्वस्य भाययति।]

३ शकारः-वशस्त्रशेणिए। शुट्टु भावे भणादि। बहुण्णिअदि सु दाव बळिअजणदुळळहे अणुणए। पेक्ख वाशु !

> आही क्खु तिक्खे शिहिगीवमेअए खिवेमि शीशं तव माळए हवा। अळं तु अम्हाळिशकाणि ळोशिअ मडे खु जो होइ ण णाम जीवइ॥ १५॥

[वसन्तसेने ! सुष्टु भावो भणति । बहुमान्यते खलु तावद् बरूवजन-दुर्लभोऽनुनयः । पश्य वासु !

असिः खलु तीक्ष्णः शिखिग्रीवामेचकः क्षिपामि शीष तव मारयेऽथवा। अलं त्वस्मादशकान् रोषयित्वा मृतः खलु यो भवति न नाम जीवति॥१५]

गणिका-अय्य ! कुळउत्तजणस्स सीळपरितोसोवजीविणी गणिआ खु अहं । [आय ! कुळपुत्रजनस्य शीलपरितोषोपजीविनी गणिका

३ खल्वहम्।]

विटः-अतः खलु प्रार्थ्यसे।

गणिका-अय्य ! इमादो जणादो किं इच्छीअदि सरीर वा आदु ६ अळङ्कारो वा । [आर्य ! अस्माज्जनात् किमिष्यते शरीरं वाधवा-

लङ्कारो वा।]

विटः-न पुष्पमोक्षणमईति रुता । कृतमरुङ्कारेण ।

- ९ गणिका-अहं खुदाणि अत्ताणं ण सन्दावेअं। [अहं खिवदा-नीमात्मानं न सन्तापयेयम्।]
- १२ शकारः-वशद्धशोणिए! अहं भट्टिपुत्ते कामइद्ववे। [वसन्तसेने अहं भर्तृपुत्रः कामयितव्यः।] गणिका-सन्तो सि। [शान्तोऽसि।]
- १५ शकारः शुणाहि भावे ! शुणाहि । एशा वशख्चशेणिआ मं शन्तो शि त्ति भणादि । [शृणु भाव ! शृणु । एषा वसन्तसेना मां श्रान्तोऽसीति भणति ।]
- १८ विटः-(आस्मगतम्) आक्रुष्टमात्मानं न जानाति मूर्यः। ध्वंस इत्युक्ते श्रान्त इत्यवगच्छति । अपि च,

अभिनयति वचांसि सर्वगात्रैः

किमपि किमप्यनवेक्षितार्थमाह्।

अनुचितगतिरप्रगल्भवाक्यः

पुरुषमयस्य पशोर्नवावतारः ॥ १६॥

(प्रकाशम्) वसन्तसेने! किमिदं मत्सन्निधौ वेशवासविकद्धम-भिहितम्। पश्य,

> तरुणजनसहायश्चिन्यतां वेशवासो विगणय गणिका त्वं मार्गजाता छतेव । वहासि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं सममुपचर भद्रे ! सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च ॥ १७ ॥

गणिका-एसो मे अभिणिवेसो अभिजणेण तुळीअदि। [एप मेऽभिनिवेशोऽभिजनेन तोल्यते।]

३ शकारः-भावे ! एशा अन्धआळपूळिदगम्भीळा ळच्छा दीशइ। मा खु णाए एत्थ भंशइदव्वा। आ कामदेवाणुआणप्पहुदि णअण- मत्तरात्थुळं दिरिद्दशत्थवाहपुत्तं चाळुदत्तवडुअं कामेदि एशा । इदं ६ तद्दश गेहद्दश पक्खदुवाळं। [भाव ! एषान्धकारपूरितगम्भीरा रथ्या दृश्यते । मा खलु ज्ञाता अत्र भ्रंशयितच्या । आ कामदेवानुयानात प्रभृति नयनमात्रसंस्थुलं दरिद्रसार्थवाहपुत्रं चारुदत्तबदुकं कामयत ९ एपा । इदं तस्य गृहस्य पक्षद्वारम् ।]

गणिका-(सहर्षमात्मगतम्) एदं तस्स गेहं । दिट्टिआ दाणि आिम-त्तजणिरोहेण पिअजणसमीवं उवणीदम्हि । भोदु, एवं दाव

१२ करिस्सं। (अपसरित।) [एतत् तस्य गेहम्। दिष्टयेदानीमभित्रजन-निरोधेन प्रियजनसमीपमुपनीतास्मि। भवतु, एवं तावत् करिष्यामि।] शकारः—(विलोक्य) भावे! णट्ठा णाए णट्ठा। [भाव! नष्टा १५ ज्ञाता नष्टा।]

विटः-कथं नष्टा । अन्विष्यतामन्विष्यताम् । शकारः-भावे ! ण दिइशदि । [भाव ! न दश्यते ।]

१८ विटः-हन्त विश्विताः स्मः । वसन्तसेने ! उपलब्धेदानीमिस । कामं प्रदोपितिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं सौदामनीव जलदोदरसित्रिरुद्धा । त्वां सूचियिष्यित हि वायुवशोपनीतो गन्धश्च शब्दमुखराणि च भूषणानि ॥ १८॥

(गाणिका मालामपनीय भूपणानि चोत्सारयति।)

विटः-अहो बलवांश्चायमन्धकारः । सम्प्रति हि,

लिम्पतीव तमोऽङ्गानि वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः । असत्प्रुषसेवेव दृष्टिर्निष्फलतां गता ॥ १९ ॥

अपि च,

सुरुभशरणमाश्रयो भयानां वनगहनं तिमिरं च तुल्यमेव । उभयमपि हि रक्षतेऽन्धकारो जनयति यश्च भयानि यश्च भीतः ॥२० तथाहि---

आलोकविशाला मे सहसा तिमिरप्रवेशसञ्ज्ञा । उन्मीलितापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवान्धकारेण ॥ २१॥

गणिका-अम्महे भित्तिपरिणामसूइदं पक्खदुवाळं। असम्भो-अमळिणदाए इह अहिअं अन्धआरो। ता इह एव्व चिट्ठिस्सं।

- ३ (स्थिता।) [अहो भित्तिपरिणामसूचितं पक्षद्वारम्। असम्भोगमिलिन-तयेहाधिकमन्धकारः। तद् इहैव स्थास्यामि।] नायकः-मैत्रेय! गच्छ, चतुष्पथे बलिमुपहर मातृभ्यः।
- ६ विदूषकः-ण मे सद्धा, अण्णो गच्छदु। [न मे श्रद्धा, अन्य गच्छतु।]

नायकः-िकमर्थम्।

- ९ विदूषकः मम बुद्धी आदंसमण्डळगआ विश्र छाआ वामेसु दिक्खणा दिक्क्षणेसु वामा होइ। [मम बुद्धिरादर्शमण्डलगतेव च्छाया वामेषु दक्षिणा दिक्षणेषु वामा भवति ।]
- १२ नायकः-मूर्खे ! यथाविभवेनार्च्यताम् । भक्त्या तुष्यन्ति दैवतानि । तद् गम्यताम् ।

विदूषकः-एआई अहं कहं गमिस्सं। [एकाक्यहं कथं गमिष्यामि।]

१५ नायकः–रदनिके ! अनुगच्छात्रभवन्तम् ।

रदनिका-जं भट्टा आणवेदि । [यद् भर्ताज्ञापयति ।]

विदूषकः-भोदि ! दीवं अहं णइस्सं । [भवति ! दीपमहं नेष्यामि ।]

१८ नायकः-यथा भवान् मन्यते तथास्तु । विदूषकः-(दीपं गृहीत्वा) भो रद्गिणए! अवावुद् पक्खदुवाळं। भो रदनिके! अपावृणु पक्षद्वारम्।]

२१ रदनिका-तह। (नाट्येन द्वारमपात्रुणोति) तथा।

(गणिका वस्त्रान्तेन दीपं निर्वापयति ।)

विदूषकः-अविहा ! अविहा !। [अविहा ! अविहा !।]

२४ नायकः-वयस्य ! किमेतत् ।

विदूषकः-अवावुदपक्खदुवारिपण्डीकिद्प्पविद्रेण राअमगासङ्कि-ण्णेण वादेण सहसा णिगाच्छन्तस्स मम हत्थे णिव्वावुदो दीवो ।

२७ अिपावृतपक्षद्वारिपण्डीकृतप्रविष्टेन राजमार्गसर्ङ्कः, णेन वातेन महसा निर्गच्छतो मम हस्ते निर्वापितो दीपः ।]

नायकः-मूर्ख ! धिक् त्वाम् ।

३० विदूषकः-अप्पं खु मे अवरद्धं । रदणिए ! गच्छ, चडप्पहे मं पडि-वाळेहि । जाव अहं वि अब्भन्तरच उस्साळादो दीवं गह्निअ आअच्छामि । (निष्कान्तः ।) [अल्पं खलु मेऽपराद्धम् । रदनिके !

गच्छ, चतुरपथे मां प्रतिपालय । यावदहमप्यभ्यन्तरचतुरुशालाद् दीपं गृहीत्वागच्छामि ।]

चेटी-अय्य ! तह । (परिक्रामति ।) [आर्य ! तथा ।]

३६ गणिका-दिट्रिआ मम पवेसणिमित्तं अवावुदं पक्खदुवाळं। अळं चारित्तभएण । जाव पविसामि। (अभ्यन्तरं प्रविश्य तिष्ठति।) िदिष्ट्या मम प्रवेशनिमित्तमपावृतं पक्षद्वारम् । अलं चारित्रभयेन।

३९ यावत् प्रविशामि।] विट:-(विलोक्यात्मगतम्) भवनान्निर्गत्य काचिदियमागच्छति। भवतु, अनया वराकं वक्षयामि । (प्रकाशम्) सुरभिस्नानधूपानु-

४२ विद्ध इव गन्धः। शकारः-आम भावे ! शुणामि गन्धं शवणेहिं । अन्धआळपूळि-देहिं णाज्ञापुडेहिं ज्ञुट्टु ण पेक्खामि । [आम भाव ! शृणोमि गन्धं

४५ श्रवणाम्याम् । अन्धकारपूरिताभ्यां नासापुटाभ्यां सुष्टु न पद्यामि ।] विटः-तिष्ठ तिष्ठ । क यास्यास । (चेटी गृह्णाति ।)

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(चेटी सभयं भूमी पतिता।)

४८ शकारः-गण्ह भावे ! गण्ह । [गृहाण भाव ! गृहाण ।] विटः-

एषा हि वयसो दर्पात् कुलपुत्रावमानिनी । केरोषु कुसुमन्यासैः सेवितव्येषु धर्षिता ॥ २२ ॥ शकारः–भावे ! किं गहीदा । [भाव ! किं गृहीता ।]

विटः-अथ किम् । एषा गन्धानुसारेण गृहीता ।

३ शकार:-दाशीए पुत्तीए शीशं दाव छिन्दिअ पश्चा माळइइशं। [दास्या:पुत्र्याः शीर्षं ताविष्ठस्वा पश्चान्मारियव्यामि।] विट:-गृह्यतां तावत्।

६ शकार:-(चेटीं गृहीत्वा)

एशा हि वारा शिळाशि गाहीदा केशेशु वाळेशु शिळोळुहेशु। कूजाहि कन्द्राहि ळवाहि वात्तं महेदशळं शङ्कळिमदशळं वा ॥२३॥

[एषा हि वासूः शिरसि गृहीता केशेषु बालेषु शिरोरुहेषु ।

कूज ऋन्द लप वार्तं महेश्वरं शङ्करमीश्वरं वा ॥ २३॥]

(चेटीं बलादाकर्षति ।)

चेटी-किं अय्यमिस्सेहि ववसिदं। [किमार्यमिश्रेर्व्यवसितम्।]

३ शकारः-भावे ! जाणामि शळयोगेण ण होइ वशऋशेणिआ । भाव ! जानामि स्वरयोगेन न भवति वसन्तसेना ।]

विट:-न मोक्तव्या। वसन्तसेनैवैषा।

एषा रङ्गप्रवेशेन कलानां चैव शिक्षया। स्वरान्तरेण दक्षा हि व्याहर्तुं तन्न मुच्यताम्॥ २४॥ (प्रविश्य)

विदूषकः-(दीपं गृहीला) राअमगासङ्किण्णेण सीअसुउमारेण ३ वादेण पदे पदे विक्खोहिअमाणजणिअतरङ्गतेळ्ळपुण्णभाअणं दीवं १६ कहं वि रिक्खिअ गण्हिअ आअदो िम्ह । [राजमार्गसङ्कीणेंन शीत-सुकुमारेण वातेन पदे पदे विक्षोम्यमाणजनिततरङ्गतैलपूर्णभाजनं दीपं ६ कथमपि रिक्षित्वा गृहीत्वागतोऽस्मि ।]

चेटी-(शकारं पादेन ताडयन्ती रुदिला) अथ्य ! मेत्तेअ ! अयं परिभवो आदु अवळेवो । [आर्य ! मैत्रेय ! अयं परिभवोऽथवा-

९ वलेपः।] विदयकः-मा टाव. मा टाव।(सखड्रं विटं

विदूषकः – मा दाव, मा दाव। (सखड्गं विटं शकारं च दृष्ट्वा शङ्कित-स्तिष्ठति।) [मा तावद्, मा तावत्।]

१२ विटः-अये आर्यचारुद्त्तस्य वयस्यो मैत्रेयः खल्वयम् । नेयमपि वसन्तसेना । महाब्राह्मण ! अन्यशङ्कया खल्विद्मस्माभिरनुष्ठितं, न दर्पात् । पदयतु भवान्,

> अकामा हियतेऽस्माभिः काचित् स्वाधीनयोवना। सा भ्रष्टा शङ्कया तस्याः प्राप्तेयं शीलवञ्जना॥ २५॥

शकारः-अविहा दळिद्दशत्थवाहपुत्तदश चाळुदत्तवडुअदश चेडी खु इअं, ण होह वशब्बशेणिआ। शाहु, वशब्बशेणिए! शाहु!

- ३ अन्धआळं कळिअ अन्तळा विक्रिदे भावे, अहके दाव विक्रिदे कूडकावडशीळए। शौवहा दुक्खडे कडे। [अविहा दरिद्रसार्थवाह- पुत्रस्य चारुदत्तबदुकस्य चेटी खिल्वयं, न भवति वसन्तसेना। साधु
- ६ वसन्तसेने ! साधु । अन्धकारं ऋत्वान्तरा विश्वतो भावः । अहं तावद् विश्वतः कूटकपटशीलया । सर्वथा दुष्करं कृतम् ।]

विदूषकः-मा दाव। ण जुत्तमिदं। [मा तावत्। न युक्तमिदम्।]

९ विटः-भो महाब्राह्मण ! अयमनुनयसर्वस्वमञ्जलिः । विदूषकः-भोदु, भोदु । अणवरद्धो भवं । अणुणीदो अहं एट्व एत्थ अवरद्धो । [भवतु, भवतु । अनपराद्धो भवान् । अनुनीतोऽहमे-

१२ वात्रापराद्धः।]

शकारः-भावे ! दिढं खु भाषाशि तं दळिह्शत्थवाहपुत्तं चाळुदत्तवडुअं। [भाव ! दढं खलु बिभेषि तं दरिदसार्थवाहपुत्रं

१५ चारुंदत्तबटुकम्।]

विटः-सत्यं भीतोऽस्मि ।

शकार:-किदश भावे ! किदश । [कस्माद् भाव ! कस्मात् ।]

१८ विटः-तस्य गुणेभ्यः । पद्यतु भवान्,

स मद्विधानां प्रणयैः कृशीकृतो न तस्य कश्चिद् विभवैरमण्डितः ।

निदाघसंशुष्क इव ह्रदो महान्

नृणां तु तृष्णामपनीय शुष्यति ॥ २६॥

महाब्राह्मण ! अयमर्थः सार्थवाहपुत्रस्य न कथयितव्यः ।

(निष्कान्तो विटः।)

शकारः—माळिश ! बडुअ ! माळिश ! भणेहि तं दळिह्शत्थवाह
३ पुत्तं चाळुदत्तवडुअं मम वअणेण—ळाअशाळे शण्ठाणे शवट्टेण

शिशेण अणुवन्दिअ भणादि—णाडअइत्थिआ वशस्त्रशेणिआ णाम

गाणिआदारिआ शुवण्णवण्णा दुवेहि अम्मेहि वळकारेण णीअमाणा

६ महन्तेण शुवण्णाळङ्कारेण तव गेहं पविट्ठा । शा शुवे णिण्याअइदत्त्वा । मा दाव तव अ मम अ दाळुणो खोहो होदि ति । बडुअ !

माळिश ! इदं च भणाहि—मा दाशीण्पृत्त ! पारावदगळप्पविट्ठं

९ विअ मूळकन्दं शीशकवाळं महमहाइदशं । मा खु कवाहशम्पुहप्पविट्ठं विअ पक्कवित्थं शिशं दे चुण्णचुण्णं महमहाइदशं ति ।

[मारिष ! बडुक ! मारिष ! भण तं दिद्रसार्थवाहपुत्रं चारुदत्तबडुकं

२ मम वचनेन—राजश्यालः संस्थानकः सपट्टेन शीर्षणानुवन्य भणित—

१२ मम वचनेन-राजक्यालः संस्थानकः सपट्टेन क्रीवेणानुबन्द्य भणति— नाटकस्त्री वसन्तसेना नाम गणिकादारिका सुवर्णवर्णा द्वाभ्यामावाभ्यां बलात्कारेण नीयमाना महता सुवर्णालङ्कारेण तव गेहं प्रविष्टा। सा १५ श्वो निर्यातयितव्या । मा तावत् तव च मम च दारुणः क्षोभो भवतीति । बदुक ! मारिष ! इदं च भण-मा दास्याःपुत्र ! पारा-वतगलप्रविष्टमिव मूलकन्दं शीर्षकपालं मडमडायिष्यामि । मा खलु

१८ कपाटसम्पुटप्रविष्टमिव पक्कपित्थं शीर्पं ते चूर्णचूर्णं मडमडायिष्यामि इति ।]

विदूषकः - भो ! तह । (शकारं दीपेनोद्वेजयति ।) [भोः ! तथा ।]

२१ शकारः—(सर्वतो विलोक्य) कहिं भावे। गदे भावे। अविहा भावे! [क भावः। गतो भावः। अविहा भाव!।]

(निष्कान्तः शकारः ।)

२४ विदूषकः-िकदं देवकय्यं ति तत्तहोदो णिवेदइस्सामो । भोदि ! अवणीअदु दे हिअअमण्णू । अअं वृत्तन्तो अब्भन्तरं ण पेसि-दव्वो । [कृतं देवकार्यमिति तत्रभवतो निवेदियण्यावः । भवति !

२० अपनीयतां ते हृदयमन्युः । अयं वृत्तान्तोऽभ्यन्तरं न प्रेपियतच्यः ।]
चेटी-अच्य ! रदणिआ खु अहं । [आर्य ! रदनिका खल्वहम् ।]
विदूषकः -एहि गच्छामो । [एहि गच्छावः ।]

३० (उभौ परिक्रामतः।)

नायकः-भद्रे ! कृतं देवकार्यम् । गणिका-(आत्मगतम्) परिजणत्ति मं सद्दावेदि । भोदु, रिक्ख-

३३ दिम्ह । [परिजन इति मां शब्दापयित । भवतु, रक्षितासि ।] नायकः—मारुताभिलाषी प्रदोषः । तद् गृह्यतां प्रावारकम् । गणिका—(प्रावारकं गृहीत्वा सहर्षम्) अणुदासीणं जोठ्वणं से पड-

३६ वासगन्धो सूएदि । [अनुदासीनं यौवनमस्य पटवासगन्धः स्चयति ।] नायकः-रदिनके ! प्रवेदयतामभ्यन्तरचतुःशालम् । गणिका-(आत्मगतम्) अभाइणी अहं अब्भन्तरप्पवेसस्स ।

३९ [अभागिन्यहमभ्यन्तरप्रवेशस्य ।]

नायकः-किमिदानीं न प्रविशासि । गणिका-इदाणि अहं किं भणिस्सं । [इदानीमहं किं भणिष्यामि ।] ४२ त्रायकः-रदिनिके ! किं विलम्बसे ।

(रदनिकाविदूषकावुपसुत्य)

चेटी-भट्टिदारअ ! इअं म्हि । [भर्तृदारक ! इयमस्मि ।]

४५ नायक:-इयमिदानीं का।

अविज्ञातप्रयुक्तेन धर्षिता मम वाससा। संवृता शरदभ्रेण चन्द्रलेखेव शोभते॥ २७॥

गणिका-(आत्मगतम्) दीवाळोअसूइदरूवो सो एव्व दाणि एसो, जस्स किदे अहं णिस्सासमत्तळिक्खदं सरीरं उव्वहामि।

३ [दीपालोकस्चितरूपः स एवेदानीमेषः, यस्य कृतेऽहं निःश्वासमात्र-रक्षितं शरीरमुद्धहामि ।]

विदूषकः-भो चारुदत्तः! राअसाळो सण्ठाणो सवट्टेण सीसेण ६ अणुवन्दिअ विण्णवेदि-णाडअइत्थिआ वसन्तसेणिआ णाम गणि-आदारिआ.अम्हेहि बळकारेण ०, अमाणा महन्तेण सुवण्णाळङ्कारेण तुम्हाणं गेहं पविद्वा। सा सुवे णि॰ गाअइद्व्वत्ति। [भोः चारुदत्तः!

- < राजश्यालः संस्थानः सपद्दन शिर्षेणानुबन्ध विज्ञापयिति-नाटकस्त्री वसन्तसेना नाम गणिकादारिकास्माभिकेलात्कारेण नीयमाना महता सुवर्णालङ्कारेण युष्माकं गेहं प्रविष्टा। सा श्वी नियातियतन्येति।]
- १२ गणिका-हं बळकारेण णीअमाणत्ति णं भणादि । भोदु, अअं पत्त-काळो । (प्रकाशम्) अय्य ! सरणागदम्हि । [हं बलात्कारेण नीय-मानेति ननु भणति । भवतु, अयं प्राप्तकालः । आर्य ! शरणागतास्मि ।]
- १५ नायक: न भेतव्यं, न भेतव्यम्। किं वसन्तसेनैषा। विदूषकः अविहा वसन्तसेणा। अपनार्य भो चारुद्त्त! वसन्तसेणा खु इअं, जा भवदा क्रिक्ट्रेनिणुक्का पहिल् णाअण-

१८ मत्तसंत्थुदा सिण्णिहिद्मणोभवेण हिअएण उठवहीअदि। ता पेक्खदु इअं। [अविहा वसन्तसेना। भो: चारुदत्त ! वसन्त-सेना खिल्वयं, या भवता कामदेवानुयानप्रभृति नयनमात्रसंस्तुता २१ सिक्तिहितमनोभवेन हृदयेनोदुद्धते। तत पश्यित्वमाम्।] नायक:-वयस्य ! पश्याम्येनां.

यत्र मे पतितः कामः क्षणि विभवसञ्चये ।

रोषः कुपुरुषस्येव स्वाङ्गेष्वेवावसीदति ॥ २८॥

गणिका-अदिण्णभूमिप्पवेसपधरिसणेण अवरद्धा अहं अय्यं सीसेण पसादेमि । [अदत्तभूमिप्रवेशप्रधर्षणेनापराद्धाहमार्यं शीपेण प्रसादयामि।]

३ नायकः-यद्येवमहमपि तावद्विज्ञातप्रयुक्तेन प्रेष्यसमुदाचारेण सापराधो भवतीं प्रसादयामि ।

विदूपकः-भो ! विवहन्ता इव सअडिअं दुव्विणीद्बळीवदा

- ६ अण्णोण्णं सङ्किलेसन्ति । अहं दाणि कं पसादेमि । भोदु, दाणि रदिणअं पसादेमि । रदिणए ! पसीददु, पसीददु होदी । [भोः ! विवहन्ताविव शकटिकां दुर्विनीतबलीवदीवन्योन्यं सङ्केशयतः । अह-
- ९ मिदानीं कं प्रसादयामि । भवतु, इदानीं रदनिकां प्रसादयामि । रदनिके ! प्रसीदतु, प्रसीदतु भवती ।]

नायकः - भवति ! परवानस्मि । किमनुतिष्ठति स्नेहः ।

- १२ गणिका-(आत्मगतम्) महुरं खु इच्छिद्द्वं । अदिक्खणं खु पढम-दंसणे जइच्छागदाए इह वसिदुं । ता एवं करिस्सं । (प्रकाशम्) जइ मे अय्यो पसण्णो, अअं मे अद्यङ्कारो इह एव्व चिट्ठदु ।
- १५ अळङ्कारिणिमित्तं पावा मं अणुसरिनत । अहं पि अय्येण रिक्खदा गेहं गन्तुमिच्छामि । [मधुरं खक्ष्वेष्टच्यम् । अदक्षिणं खलु प्रथम-दर्शने यद्दच्छागतयेह वस्तुम् । तदेवं करिष्यामि । यदि मे आर्यः
- १८ प्रसन्नः अयं मेऽलङ्कार इहैंच तिष्टतु । अलङ्कारनिमित्तं पापा मामनु-सर न्ति । अहमप्यार्थेण रक्षिता रेहं गन्तुमिच्छामि ।]

नायकः-अन्वर्थमुपिद्शति । मैत्रेय ! गृह्यताम् ।

२१ विदूषक:-ण मे सद्धा। [न मे श्रद्धा।] नायक:-मूर्ख! गृह्यताम्।

विदूषक:-जं भवं आणवेदि । आणेदु भोदी । [यद् भवानाज्ञा-२४ पयति । आनयतु भवती ।]

(गणिका विमुच्यालङ्कारं प्रयच्छति।)

विदूषक:-(गृहीला) रद्णिए ! गह्न एदं सुवण्णालङ्कारं तुवं।

- २७ सट्ठीए सत्तमीए अ धोरेहि। अहं अट्ठमीए अणद्धाए धारइस्सं। [रदनिके! गृहाणैतं सुवर्णालङ्कारं त्वम्। पष्टयां सप्तम्यां च धारय। अहमष्टम्यामनध्याये धारयिष्यामि।]
- ३० चेटी-(विहस्य) सत्थं वक्खाणअन्तस्स भट्टिपुत्तस्स तदार्णि अवसरो होदि। आणेदु अथ्यो। (यहीत्वा निष्कान्ता।) [शास्त्रं व्याचक्षाणस्य भर्तेपुत्रस्य तदानीमवसरो भवति।आनयत्वार्यः।]
- ३३ नायक:-कोऽत्र भोः !। दीपिका तावत् । विदृषक:-भोः ! दीविआ गणिका विअ णिस्सिणेहा संवुत्ता । [भोः ! दीर्षिका गणिकेव निःश्वेहा संवृत्ता ।]
- ३६ नायकः-कृतं दीपिकया। (विलोक्य) उदितो भगवान् सर्वजन-सामान्यप्रदीपश्चन्द्रः। अतः खल्जु,

उदयति हि शशाङ्कः क्षिन्नखर्जूरपाण्डु-र्युवतिजनसहायो राजमार्गप्रदीपः।

तिमिरनिचयमध्ये रइमयो यस्य गौरा

हतजल इव पट्टे क्षीरधाराः पतन्ति ॥ २९ ॥

भवति ! राजमार्गे निष्क्रमणः क्रियताम् । सखे ! अनुगच्छात्र-भवतीम् ।

३ विदूषकः - जं भवं आणवेदि । एदु एदु भोदी । [यद् भवावाज्ञा-पयति । एत्वेतु भवती ।] (निष्कान्ताः सर्वे ।)

प्रथमोऽङ्कः ।

अथ द्वितीयोऽङ्कः।

(ततः प्रविशति गणिका चेटी च।)

- ३ गणिका तदो तदो । [ततस्ततः ।]
 चेटी अम्महे ण किञ्चि मए भणिदं । किं तदो तदो ति । [अम्महे
 न किञ्चिन्मया भणितम् । किं ततस्तत इति ।]
- ६ गणिका-हञ्जे! किं मए मन्तिदं। [हञ्जे! किं मया मन्त्रितम्।]ं चेटी-अज्जुए! सिणेहो पुच्छिदि, ण पुरोभाइदा। किं चिन्तीअदि। [अज्जुके! स्नेहः पृच्छिति, न पुरोभागिता। किं चिन्त्यते।]
- ९ गणिका-हञ्जे ! तुमं दाव िकंति तकेसि । [हञ्जे ! त्वं तावब् किमिति तर्कयसि ।]
 - चेटी-अप्पओअणदाए गणिआभावस्स अज्जुआ कं पि कामेदि त्ति
- १२ तकेमि । [अप्रयोजनतया गणिकाभावस्याञ्जुका कमपि कामयत इति तर्कयामि ।]
 - गणिका-सुटु तुए किदं । अविद्यदा दे दिट्टी । ईदिसवण्णय्येव ।
- १५ सुष्ठु स्वया कृतम् । अविश्वता ते दृष्टिः । ईदृशवर्णेव ।] चेटी-अणळंकिदं पि अञ्जुअं मण्डिदं विअ पेक्खामि । कामो हि भअवं अणवगीदो ऊसुवो तरुणजणस्स । [अनलङ्कृतामप्यज्जुकां
- १८ मण्डितामिव पश्यामि । कामो हि भगवाननवगीत उस्सवस्तरुणजन-स्य ।]
 - गणिका-हदासे ! उक्किण्ठद्व्वे का दे रदी । [हताशे ! उत्किण्ठतन्ये
- २१ का ते रितः ।]
 चेटी-अब्जुए! इच्छामि पुच्छिदुं बहुमाणो विश्व रमणीओ कोिश्व
 राअकुमारो । अब्जुके! इच्छामि प्रष्टुं बहुमान इव रमणीयः कश्चिद
- २४ राजकुमारः।

१. पुरोभाइदाए.

गणिका-रमिदुं इच्छामि, ण सेविदुं। [रन्तुमिच्छामि, न सेवितुम्।] चेटी-किण्णु खु विज्ञाविसेसरमणीओ कोच्चि बम्हणदारओ।

- २० [किन्तु खलु विद्याविशेषरमणीयः कश्चिद् ब्राह्मणदारकः।]
 गणिका-अत्थि अदिबहुमदो विस्संभो । पूअणीओ खु सो जणो ।
 [अस्यतिबहुमतो विसभः। पूजनीयः खलु स जनः।]
- ३० चेटी-किण्णु हु वणिजदारओ कोचि आगन्तुओ । [किन्तु खलु वणिग्दारकः कश्चिदागन्तुकः।] गणिका-उम्मत्तिए! आसाच्छेदं उक्कण्ठन्ता का सहेदि।[उन्म-
- ३३ तिके! आशाच्छेदमुत्कण्ठमाना का सहते।]
 चेटी-किं ण सकं सोदुं। को अम्हाणं मणोरहाउत्तो। [किं न शक्यं श्रोतुम्। कोऽस्माकं मनोरथावृत्तः।]
- ३६ गणिका-किं तुवं कामदेवाणुयाणे ण आअदा सि । [किं त्वं काम-देवानुयाने नागतासि ।]

चेटी-णं आअद्मिह । [नन्वागतासि ।]

- ३९ गणिका-केण उदासीणं मन्तेसि । [केनोदासीनं मन्त्रयसे ।] चेटी-भणादु, भणादु अञ्जुआ, भणादु । [भणतु, भणत्वज्जुका, भणतु ।]
- ४२ गणिका-हञ्जे ! सुणाहि दाव । अत्थि सत्थवाहपुत्तो चारुदत्तो णाम । [हञ्जे ! श्रृणु तावत् । अस्ति सार्थवाहपुत्रश्चारुदत्तो नाम ।] चेटी-जेण सरणागदा तुवं रिकखदा । [येन शरणागता त्वं रिक्षना ।]
- ४५ गणिका-सो एव्व। [स एव।] चेटी-हद्धि, दरिहो क्खु सो। [हा धिक्, दरिदः खलुः सः।] गणिका-अदो क्खु कामीअदि। अदिदरिहपुरुससत्ता गणिआ
- ४८ अवअणीआ होइ। [अतः खलु काम्यते। अतिद्रिद्रपुरुषसक्ता गिषका अवचनीया भवति।]

चेटी:-अब्जुए! उद्भूदपुष्फं सहआरं महुअरा उवासन्ति। ५१ [अञ्जुके! उद्भूतपुष्पं सहकारं मधुकरा उपासते।] गणिका-हञ्जे! एवं, उवासन्ति। दे महुअरा त्ति पुच्छीअन्ति। [हञ्जे! एवम्, उपासते। ते मधुकरा इति पृच्छयन्ते।]

५४ चेटी-किं, विह्वमन्ददाए वेसवासप्पसङ्गकादरो दुक्खं त्ति जइ ण आअच्छे। [किं, विभवमन्दतया वेशवासप्रसङ्गकातरो दुःखमिति यदि नागच्छेत्।]

५७ गणिका-णं अहं तं कामोमि । [नन्वहं तं कामये ।]
चेटी-जइ एत्तओं बहुमाणों, किं णाभिसरीअदि । [यद्येतावान्
बहुमानः, किं नाभिस्त्रियते ।]

६० गणिका-ण हुण गच्छामि। किन्तु सहसा अभिसरिदो पच्चुअआर-दुळ्ळभदाए पुणो मे दुळ्ळभो भवे त्ति विळम्बेमि। [न खलु न गच्छामि। किन्तु सहसाभिसृतः प्रत्युपकारदुर्लभतया पुनम दुर्लभो

६३ भवेदिति विलम्बे

चेटी-हं, किं एतिणामित्तं तिहं एव्व सो अळङ्कारो ठाविदो । [हं, किमेतिक्रिमित्तं तत्रैव सोऽलङ्कारः स्थापितः ।]

६६ गणिका-ईदिसं एठव ! [ईंदशमेव।]

(ततः प्रविश्वत्यपटीक्षेपेण संवाहकः।)

संवाहकः-अरुये ! सरणागदो म्हि । [आर्थे ! शरणागतोऽस्मि ।]

६९ गणिका-झळं अय्यस्स सम्भमेण । [अलमार्यस्य सम्भ्रमेण ।]
चेटी-हं, को दाणि एसो । [हं क इदानीमेषः ।]
गणिका-उम्मात्तिए! किं सरणाअदो पुच्छीअदि । [उन्मत्तिके!

७२ किं शरणागतः पृच्छ्यते ।]
 चेटी-अवि णाम साहसिओ भवे । [अपि नाम साहसिको भवेत ।]
 गणिका-उम्मत्तिए! गुणवन्तो रिक्खद्व्वो होदि । [उन्मिक्तिके!

७५ गुणवान् रक्षितव्यो भवति।

- संवाहकः-अय्ये ! णं भएण उवआरो विस्सरिदो, ण परिभवेण । पेक्खदु अय्या, भीदाहवा पधरिसिदाहवा आवण्णाहवा सुळभचा-
- ७८ रित्तवञ्चणाहवा अवराहेदुं समत्था होन्ति । [आर्थे ! ननु भयेनोपचारो विस्मृतः, न परिभवेन । पश्यावार्या, भीता अथवा प्रधर्षिता अथवा आपन्ना अथवा सुरूभचारित्रवञ्चना वा अपराधियतुं समर्था भवन्ति ।]
- ८१ गणिका-भोदु, भोदु। विस्सत्थो भोदु अग्यो। गणिआ खु अहं।
 [भवतु, भवतु। विश्वस्तो भवत्वार्यः। गणिका खल्वहम्।]
 संवाहकः-अभिजणेण, ण सीळेण। [अभिजनेन, न शिलेन।]
- ८४ गणिका-हञ्जे ! एवं विञा | [हञ्जे ! एवमिव ।]
 चेटी-अब्जुआ अय्यं पुच्छिदि, कुदो अय्यस्स भअं ति । [अब्जुकार्यं पृच्छिति, कुत आर्यस्य भयमिति ।]
- ८७ संवाहक:-अय्ये ! धणिआदो । [आर्ये ! धनिकात् ।]
 गणिका-जइ एवं, आसणं देदु अय्यस्स । [यद्येवम्, आसनं
 दीयतामार्यस्य ।]
- ९० चेटी-तह। (आसनं ददाति।) [तथा।]
 गणिका-उविसदु अय्यो। [उपिकात्वार्यः।]
 संवाहकः-(स्वगतम्) पूआविसेसेण जाणामि कय्यं ति। (उप-
- ९३ विशति।) [पूजाविशेषेण जानामि कार्यमिति।]
 गणिका-हञ्जे! एवं विअ। [इञ्जे! एवमिव।]
 चेटी-अज्जुए! तह। अय्य! राअमगो विस्सत्थसम्पादं अय्यं कादुं
- ९६ इच्छिदि अज्जुआ । कस्स किं कत्तव्वं । [अज्जुके ! तथा । आर्य ! राजमाग विश्वस्तसम्पातमार्थं कर्तुभिच्छत्यज्जुका । कस्य किं कर्तव्यम् ।] संवाहकः-सुणादु अय्या । [श्रृणोत्वार्या ।]
- ९९ गणिका-अवहिद्मिह । [अवहितास्मि ।] संवाहकः-पाडळिपुत्तं मे जम्मभूमी । पिकदीए वणिजओ अहं । २६

तदो भाअधेअपरिवुत्तदाए दसाए संवाहअवुत्तिं उवजीवामि । १०२ [पाटलिपुत्रं मे जन्मभूमिः । प्रकृत्या विणगहम् । ततो भागधेयपरिवृत्त-तया दशया संवाहकवृत्तिमुपजीवामि ।]

गणिका-संवाहओ अच्यो । सुरमारा कळा सिक्खिदा अच्येण ।

- १०५ [संवाहक आर्थः । सुकुमारा कला शिक्षितार्थेण ।] संवाहकः—कळेत्ति सिक्खिदा । आजीविअं दाणि संवुत्तम् । [कलेति शिक्षिता । आजीविकेदानीं संवृत्ता ।]
- १०८गणिका-णिव्वेदसूअअं विअ वअणं अय्यस्स । तदो तदो । [निर्वेदसूचकमिव वचनमार्यस्य । ततस्ततः ।] संवाहकः-अञ्जुए! सो दाणि अहं आअन्तुआणं सुणिअ पुरुस-
- १११विसेसकोदूहळेण आअदो मिह इमं उज्जञिण । [अञ्जुके! स इदानीमहमागन्तुकानां श्रुखा पुरुपविशेषकोत्हरुनागतोऽस्मीमासुज्जय-नीम्।]
- ११४गणिका-तदो तदो । [ततस्ततः ।] संवाहकः-तदो इह आअदमत्त एव्व कोच्चि सत्थवाहपुत्तो समासा-दिदो । [तत इहागतमात्र एव कश्चित् सार्थवाहपुत्रः समासादितः ।]
- ११७गणिका-केरिसो। [कीद्दशः।]

संवाहकः-आइदिमन्तो अविब्भमन्तो अणुच्छित्तो ळळिदो छळिद-दाए अविम्हुओ चउरो महुरो दक्खो सदक्खिः वो अभिमदो

- १२०आइदो तुट्ठो होदि । दय्य ण विकत्थेदि । अप्पं वि सुमरदि, बहुअं पि अवइदं विसुमरदि । अञ्जुण ! किं बहुणा, तस्स कुळवुत्तरस गुणाणं चउन्भाअं पि सुदिग्घेण वि गिम्हदिअहेण
- १२३विण्णिदुं ण सक्तं । किं बहुणा, दिक्खः वदाए परकेरअं विअ अत्तणो सरीरं धारेदि । [आकृतिमान् अविश्रमन् अनुस्सिक्तो लिलतो स्रक्षिततयाविसमयश्चतुरो मधुरो दक्षः सदाक्षिप्योऽभिमत आद्वितस्तुष्टो

१२६ भवति । दश्वा न विकत्थते । अल्पमिष स्मरति, बहुकमप्यपकृतं विस्मरति । अज्जुके ! किं बहुना, तस्य कुलपुत्रस्य गुणानां चतुर्भाग-मिष सुदीर्घेणापि प्रीष्मदिवसेन वर्णयितुं न शक्यम् । किं बहुना,

१२९ दक्षिणतया परकीयमिवात्मनः शरीरं घारयति ।]

गणिका-(अपवार्य) हुञ्जे! कोणु खु सो अय्यचारुदत्तस्स गुणाणं अणुकरेदि। [हजं! को नु खलु स आर्यचारुदत्तस्य गुणाना-१३२ मनुकरोति।]

चेटी-मम वि कोटूहळं सोदुं। को णु हु उज्जअणि अत्तणो गुणेहि मण्डेदि। [ममापि कौत्हलं श्रोतुम्। को नु खल्र्ज्जयनीमात्मनो गुणे-

१३५ म्बंण्डयति ।]

गणिका-तदो तदो। [ततस्तत:।]

संवाहकः-तदो तस्स गुणविकिणिद्सरीरो विस्सरिद्कळत्तो उव-

१३८जीविओ संवुत्तो । [ततम्तस्य गुणविक्रीतक्षरीरो विस्मृतकलत्र उपजीवी संवृत्तः ।]

गणिका-किं सो दरिहो। [किंस दरिदः।]

१४१संवाहकः-कहं अणाचिक्यिवे अय्या जाणादि । [कथमनारूयात आर्या जानाति ।]

गणिका-एअस्सि दुळ्ळहो गुणविभवो ति । तदो तदो। [एक-

१४४ स्मिन् दुर्लभो गुणविभव इति । ततस्ततः ।]

चेटी-को णाम सो अय्यो । [को नाम स आर्थ: ।] संवाहक:-अय्यचारुदत्तो णाम । [आर्यचारुदत्तो नाम ।]

१४७गणिका−जुज्जइ । तदो तदो । [ं युज्यते । ततस्ततः ।]

संवाहकः-तदो सो विभवमन्ददाए अस्साहीणपरिजणो विसन्जि-अकुडुम्बभरणों चारित्तमत्तावसेसो सत्थवाहकुळे पडिवसदि। १५०अहं पि तेण अय्येण अब्भणुञ्जादो—अण्णं उवचिट्टदु ति। कहं अण्णं एरिसं मणुस्सरअणं ळभेअं ति, कहं च तस्स कोमळळ-ळिद्महुरसरीरप्परिसिकदित्थं मे हत्थं साहारणसरीरसम्मद्देण सो-१५३अणीअं करिस्सं त्ति जादिणिव्वेदो दद्धसरीररक्खणत्थं जूदोवजीवी संवृत्तो। [ततः स विभवमन्दतयास्वाधीनपरिजनो विसर्जितकुटुम्ब-भरणश्चारित्रमात्रावशेषः सार्थवाहकुले प्रतिवसित। अहमपि तेनार्येणा-१५६ भ्यनुज्ञातोऽन्यमुपतिष्ठतामिति। कथमन्यमीदशं मनुष्यरनं लभेयेति, कथं च तस्य कोमलललितमधुरशारीरस्पर्शकृतार्थं मे हस्तं साधारणशारीर-संमर्देन शोचनीय करिष्यामीति जातनिवदो दग्धशरीररक्षणार्थं चूतो-१५९ पजीवी संवतः।

(गणिका सहर्षवाष्पं चेटीमवलोकयति ।)

चेटी-तदो तदो। [ततस्ततः।]

१६२संवाहकः—तदो बहूणि दिणाणि मए पराइदेण पुरुसेण कदाइ अहं पि दह्सु सुवण्णेसु पराइदो म्हि। [ततो बहूनि दिनानि मया पराजितेन पुरुषेण कदाचिदहमपि दशसु सुवर्णेषु पराजितोऽस्मि।]

१६५गणिका-तदो तदो। [ततस्ततः।]

संवाहकः—तदो अज्ञ वेसमगो जइच्छोवणदो समासादिदो मिह । तस्स भएण इह पविद्वो । एवं अग्या जाणादु । [ततोऽत्र १६८ वेशमागं यहच्छोपनतः समासादितोऽस्मि । तस्य भयेनेह प्रविष्टः । एवमार्या जानातु ।]

गणिका—(आत्मगतम्) अहो अचाहिदं। एवं खु मण्णे वासपाद-१०१पविणासेण पिक्खणो आहिण्डिन्ति ति। (प्रकाशम्) एवं गदे अत्तकेरओ अथ्यो। हळा! एहि तं जणं विसज्जेहि। [अहो अत्याहितम्। एवं खलु मन्ये वासपादपिवनाशेन पक्षिण आहिण्डन्त १०४ इति। एवं गत आत्मीय आर्थः। हला! एहि तं जनं विसर्जय।]

चेटी-तह। (निष्क्रान्ता।) [तथा।]

गणिका-ण खु अरयेण अत्थणिमित्ता चिन्ता काद्ञ्वा । अय्यचारू-१७७दत्तो एव देदि त्ति अय्यो जाणादु । [न खल्वार्येणार्थनिमित्ता क्निता कर्तञ्या । आर्यचारुदत्त एव ददातीत्यार्यो जानातु ।] (प्रविश्य) चेटी-अज्जुए ! विसज्जिदो सो जणो, परितुट्टो गदो १८०अ । िअज्जुके ! विसर्जितः स जनः, परितुष्टो गतश्च ।] संवाहकः-अणुगगहिदो म्हि । [अनुगृहीताऽस्मि ।] गणिका-गच्छदु अच्यो सहिज्जणदंसणेण पीदिं णिव्वत्तेदं। १८३ [गच्छस्वार्यः सुहज्जनदर्शनेन प्रीतिं निर्वर्तयतुम् ।] संवाहकः-अज्ञ एव कदाइ णिव्वेदेण पव्वजेअं। जइ इअं परिअणे सङ्कन्ता कळा भवे, तदो अच्चाए अणुगाहिदो भवेअं। अधैव १८६ कदाचिन्निवेदेन प्रवजेयम् । यदीयं परिजने सङ्कान्ता कला भवेत्, तत आर्ययानुगृहीतो भवेयम्। गणिका-जस्स किंदे इअं कळा सिविखदा, सो एज्व अय्येण १८९ उवचिट्रिद्व्वो भविस्सिद् । विस्य कृते इयं कला शिक्षिता, स एवायंणोपस्थातच्यो भविष्यति । संवाहकः-(स्वगतम्) णिउणं खु पश्चाचिकद्दो मिह । को हि णाम १९२अप्पणा किदं पच्चुअआरेण विणासेदि। (प्रकाशम्) अय्ये! गच्छामि दाव अहं। निपुणं खलु प्रत्याख्यातोऽस्मि। को हि नामात्मना कृतं प्रत्युपकारेण विनाशयति । आय! गच्छामि तावदहम्।] १९५गणिका-गच्छदु अय्यो पुणोदंसणाअ। [गच्छत्वार्यः पुनदंर्श-नाय ।] संवाहकः -अय्ये ! तह । (निष्कान्तः ।) [आर्थे ! तथा ।] १९८गणिका-हं, सद्दो विअ। [हं शब्द इव।] (प्रविश्य) चेट:-विच्छितिए! विच्छित्तिए! कहिं किहं अज्जुआ। [विच्छि-

गणिका – हञ्जे ! किं एदं। [हञ्जे ! किमेतत्।]

चेटः-हं, विप्पळद्धो म्हि, वादाअणणिक्खामिद्पुव्वकाआए ओण-

- २०४मिअपओहराए कण्णऊरस्स परिष्फन्दो अज्जुआए जेण ण दिट्ठो । [हं, विप्रलब्धोऽस्मि, वातायननिष्कामितपूर्वकाययावनमितपयोधरया कर्णपूरस्य परिस्पन्दोऽज्जुकया येन न दृष्टः ।]
- २०७गणिका-ळहुजणस्स सुळहो विम्हओ। किं दे उस्सेअस्स कारणम्। [लघुजनस्य सुलभो विस्मयः। किं ते उत्सेकस्य कारणम्।]

चेटः-सुणादु अब्जुआ—एसो उग्गवेगेण ओगाहणणिव्वत्तिदेण २१०पस्सुद्मद्गन्धं राअमग्गं करन्तेण मङ्गळहत्थिणा भद्दकवोद्एण अणेअपुरुससङ्कुळेसु राअमग्गेसु उत्तारिअपडविराअदाए अहि-अळक्खणीओ कोचि प्यव्वइदो समासादिदो । [शृणोत्वज्जुका-

२१३ एप उप्रवेगेनावगाहननिवर्तितेन प्रस्नुतमदगन्धं राजमार्गं कुर्वता मङ्गल-हस्तिना भद्रकपोतकेनानेकपुरुपसङ्गुलेपु राजमार्गेपूत्तरीयपटविरागत-याधिकलक्षणीयः कश्चित् प्रवजितः समासादितः ।

२१६गणिका-हं, तदो तदो । [हं, ततस्ततः ।]

चेटः-तदो मए हत्थिहत्थामिद्दताडिअमाणो दन्तन्तरपरिवत्तमाणो हत्थिहत्थपडिदचरणो तदो हा हा विपाडिदो हा हा हदो ति जणवादे

- रं१९संवुत्ते तदो दिण्णकरप्पहारेण परिवृत्तिदं हित्यं करिश्र मोइदो सो परिव्वाजो । [ततो मया हस्तिहस्तामदंताड्यमानो दन्तान्तरपरिवर्त-मानो हस्तिहस्तपतितचरणः ततो हा हा विपादितो, हा हा हत इति
- २२२ जनवादे संवृत्ते ततो दत्तकरप्रहारेण परिवर्तितं हस्तिनं कृत्वा मोचितः स परिवाट् ।

गणिका-पिअं मे । तदो तदो । [प्रियं मे । ततस्ततः ।]

२२५चेट:-तदो सन्वो जणो भणादि-अहो चेडस्स कम्म ति । ण उण कोचि किं पि इच्छइ दाउं। तदो अज्जुए! केण वि कुळवुत्तेण उइदाणि आभरणट्ठाणाणि विळोइअ अङ्गुट्ठेणाणिअ वि उण २२८अळद्धं पेक्खिअ दव्वं उवाळभिअ दिग्धं णिस्ससिअ एत्तओ मे विभवो त्ति करिअ परिजणहत्थे अअं पावरओ पेसिदो । [ततः सर्वो जनो भणति–अहो चेटस्य कमति । न पुनः कश्चित् किमपीच्छति २३९ दातम । ततोऽज्जके ! केनाणि कळप्येणोचिनान्याभणस्थानानि

२३१ दातुम् । ततोऽज्जुके ! केनापि कुलपुत्रेणोचितान्याभरणस्थानानि विलोक्याङ्गुष्टेनानीयापि पुनरलब्धं प्रेक्ष्य दैवमुपालभ्य दीर्घं निःश्वस्यै-तावान् मे विभव इति कृत्वा परिजनहस्तेऽयं प्रावारकः प्रेषितः ।]

२३४गणिका-को णु खु अय्यचारुदत्तस्स गुणाणं अणुकरेदि । [को तु खल्वार्यचारुदत्तस्य गुणाननुकरोति ।]

चेटी-अञ्जुए! मम वि कोदृहळं अत्थि। को णु खु एसो।

२३७ [अज्जुके ! ममापि कौत्हलमस्ति । को नु खल्वेपः ।]
गणिका—केण वि साहुणा पुरुसेण होद्व्वं । [केनापि साधुना
पुरुषेण भवितव्यम् ।]

२४०चेटी-साहु पुच्छीअदु दाव। [साधु पृच्छयतां तावत्।]
गणिका-हञ्जे! एकपुरुसपक्खवादिदा सञ्बगुणाणं हन्ति। [हञ्जे!
एकपुरुषपक्षपातिता सर्वगुणान् हन्ति।]

२४३ चेटी-भद्द! से णाम तुवं जाणासि। [भद्द! अस्य नाम व्वं जानासि।]

चेटः-ण हु जाणामि । [न खलु जानामि ।]

२४६गणिका-अदिळहु तुए किदं। [अतिलघु त्वया कृतम्।]
चेटी-जइ एवं, इह तुए को ति भिन्तदं। [यद्येवम्, इह त्वया
क इति मन्त्रितम्।]

२४९चेटः-अहं एत्तअं तु जाणामि-भइओ अविम्हओ ाति। [अह-मेतावत् तु जानामि-भद्रकोऽविस्मय इति ।]

^{9. ा}र्कें ति.ं

गणिका-एहि दाव तं पेक्खामो । [एहि तावत् तं पश्याम: ।]
२५२चेटः-पेक्खदु पेक्खदु अञ्जुआ । एसो गन्छइ । [पश्यतु पश्यश्वञ्जुका । एप गच्छित ।]
गणिका-(प्रासादाद् विलोक्य) हुञ्जे ! एसो हि सो अय्यचारुद्तो
२५५एठव जण्णोववीदमत्तपावरओ गच्छइ । ता जाव दूरं गओ ण
भविस्सदि एसो, पेक्खम्ह दाव णं । [हुञ्जे ! एष हि स आर्यचारुदत्त एव यज्ञोपवीतमात्रप्रावारको गच्छित । तद् यावद् दूरं गतो न
२५८ भविष्यत्येष, पश्यामस्तावदेनम् ।]

(निष्कान्ताः सर्वे ।) द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।

अथ तृतीयोऽङ्कः।

(ततः प्रविश्वति नायको विदूषकश्व।)

३ नायकः-वयस्य ! वीणा नामासमुद्रोत्थितं रत्नम् । कुतः,

उत्कण्ठितस्य हृदयानुगता सखीव सङ्कीर्णदोषरहिता विषयेषु गोष्ठी। क्रीडारसेषु मदनव्यसनेषु कान्ता स्त्रीणां तु कान्तरतिविद्यकरी सपत्नी ॥१॥

विदूषकः—भो वयस्स ! को काळो किदपरिघोसणदाए णिस्सम्पादा राअसगा। कुक्कुरा वि ओसुत्ता। वअं णिइं ण ळभामो। अण्णं ३ च दाणि अच्छरीअं। इमं हदवीणं ण रमामि। अहिअदिढत्थाणे विच्छिण्णतन्तिआ होदु। [भो वयस्य ! कः कालः कृतपरिघोषण-तया निःसम्पाता राजमार्गाः। कुक्कुरा अप्यवसुप्ताः। वयं निद्रां न ६ लभामहे। अन्यच्चेदानीमाश्चर्यम्। इमां हतवीणां न रमे। अधिकदृढ-स्थाने विच्छिन्नतन्त्रीका भवत्।] नायकः-वयस्य ! भावशाबलेन बहुशः खल्वद्य मधुरं गीतम् । न ९ च भवान् रमते ।

विदूपकः—अदो एटव एदं अहं ण रमामि । महुरं पि बहु खादिअं अजिण्णं होइ । [अत एवैतामहं न रमे । मधुरमपि बहु खादितम-१२ जीणं भवति ।]

नायकः-सर्वथा सुव्यक्तं गीतम् । कुतः,

रक्तं च तारमधुरं च समं स्फुटं च भावार्षितं च न च साभिनयप्रयोगम् । किं वा प्रशस्य विविधैर्बहु तत्तदुक्त्वा भित्त्यन्तरं यदि भवेद् युवतीति विद्याम् ॥ २ ॥

विदूपकः - कामं पसंसेदु भवं । मम खु दाव गाअन्तो मणुस्सो इत्थिआ वि पठन्ती उभअं आदरं ण देदि । गाअन्तो दाव मणुस्सो रत्तसुमणावेट्टिदो विअ पुरोहिदो दिढं ण सोहइ । इत्थिआ वि पठन्ती छिण्णणासिआ विअ धेणुआ अदिविक्तवा होइ । [कामं प्रशंसतु भवान् । मम खलु तावद् गायन् मनुष्यः स्त्र्यपि पठन्त्यु भयमादरं न ददाति । गायंस्तावन्मनुष्यो रक्तसुमनोवेष्टित इव पुरोहितो दढं न शोभते । स्वपि पठन्ती छिन्ननासिकेव धेनुरतिविक्ष्णा भवति ।]

९ नायकः-सखे ! उपारूढोऽर्धरात्रः । स्थिरतिमिरा राजमार्गाः । निस्सम्पातपुरुषत्वात् प्रसुप्तेवोज्जयनी प्रतिभाति । कुतः, असौ हि दत्त्वा तिमिरावकाशमस्तं गतो द्यष्टमपक्षचन्द्रः । तोयावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य विषाणकोटीव निमज्जमाना ॥ ३ ॥ विदूषकः-सुट्टु भवं भणादि । अन्तद्विअमाणचन्द्ळद्वावआसो ओदरदी विअ पासादादो अन्धआरो । िसुष्ट भवान् भणति ।

३ अन्तर्दधानचन्द्रलब्धावकाशोऽवतरतीव प्रासादादन्धकारः ।]

नायक:-(परिक्रम्य) इद्मस्मदीयं गृहम्। वर्धमानवक! वर्धमानवक! विदूषक:-वद्धमाणवअ! वद्धमाणवअ! दुवारं अवावुद्। [वर्ध- भानवक! वर्धमानवक! द्वारमणवृष्ठा।]

(प्रविश्य)

चेटः-अम्मो अय्यमेत्तेओ । [अम्मो आर्यमैत्रेयः ।]

९ नायकः-वर्धमानवक !

चेटः-अम्मो भट्टिदारओ । भट्टिदारअ ! वन्दामि । [अम्मो भर्तृदा-रकः । भर्तृदारक ! वन्दे ।]

१२ नायक:-पादोदकमानय।

चेटः - (परिक्रम्य) इदं पादोद्अं। (नायकस्य पादौ प्रक्षालयति।) [इदं पादोदकम्।]

१५ विदूपक:-वड्ढमाणवञ ! मम वि पादं पत्रखाळेहि। [वर्धमानवक ! ममापि पादं प्रक्षालय ।]

चेटः-सुहोदेसु पादेसु भूमीए पळोट्टिदन्वं। उद्अं विणासेहि।

- १८ अहव आणेहि । पक्खाळइस्सं । (नाट्येन विदूषकस्य पादौ प्रक्षा-लयति ।) [सुधौतयोः पादयोर्भून्यां प्रलोठितन्यम् । उदकं विनाशय । अथवानय । प्रक्षालयिष्यामि ।]
- २१ विदूषक:-ण केवळं दासीएपुत्तेण पादा धोदा, मुहं वि धोदं।
 [न केवलं दास्याः पुत्रेण पादौ धोतौ, मुखमिप घौतम्।]
 नायक:-वयस्य!

इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलम्बिनी ललाटदेशादुपसर्पतीव माम्। अदृश्यमाना चपला जरेव या मनुष्यवीर्यं परिभूय वर्धते ॥ ४॥ मैत्रेय! सुप्यताम्।

(निष्कान्तश्रेटः ।)

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(प्रविश्याभरणसमुद्रहस्ता)
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    चेटी-अय्यमेत्तेअ ! उट्रेहि उट्रेहि । [ आर्यमैत्रेय ! उत्तिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ । ]
    विद्षक:-भोदि ! किं एदं। [ भवति ! किमेतत्। ]
 ६ चेटी-इअं सुवण्णभण्डं सट्टीए सत्तमीए परिवेट्टामि । अट्टमी खु
    अज्ञ । िइदं सुवर्णभाण्डं पष्ट्यां सप्तम्यां परिवर्तयामि । अष्टमी
     खल्वद्य।
 ९ नायकः-इदं तद् वसन्तसेनायाः स्वकम् ।
     चेटी-आम । भणादु भणादु भट्टिदारओ, गण्हदु त्ति । [आम ।
     भणतु भणतु भर्तृदारकः गृह्णात्विति । ]
१२ नायक:-मैत्रेय ! गृह्यताम् ।
    विदूपकः-किं णिमित्तं अअं अळङ्कारो अब्भन्तरचउस्साळं
    प्वेसीअदि । [किन्निमित्तमयमलङ्कारोऽभ्यन्तरचतुःशालं न प्रवेश्यते ।]
१५ नायकः-मूर्ख़ ! बाह्यजनधारितमरुङ्कारं गृहजनो न द्रक्ष्यति ।
    विद्पकः-का गई। आणेहि गण्हामि चोरेहिं गण्हिअमाणं।
     [ का गतिः । आनय गृह्णामि चोरैर्गृद्यमाणम् । ]
                   (चेटी दत्त्वा निष्कान्ता।)
28
    विद्पक:-भो ! किंणिमित्तं सो पावरओ तस्स गणिआपरिआर-
    अस्स दिण्णो । ि भोः ! किन्निमित्तं स प्रावारकस्तस्मै गणिकापरिचा-
२१ रकाय दत्तः।
    नायकः-सानुक्रोशतया ।
    विदूषकः-इह वि साणुकोसदा । [ इहापि सानुक्रोशता । ]
२४ नायकः-वयस्य ! मा मैवम ।
    विदूषक:-अहं भरिदगइभो विअ भूमीए पळोट्टामि। [ अहं भरित-
    गर्दभ इव भूम्यां प्रलुठामि । ]
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२७ नायकः-निद्रा मां बाधते । तूष्णीं भव । विदूपकः-सञ्जदु भवं सुहप्पबोहाञ । जाव अहं पि सुविस्सं । [शेतां भवान् सुखप्रबोधाय । यावदहमपि स्वप्स्यामि ।

३• (द्वाविप स्विपितः।)

(ततः प्रविशति सज्जलकः।)

सज्जलकः-एष भोः!

कृत्वा शरीरपरिणाहसुखप्रवेशं शिक्षाबलेन च बलेन च कर्ममार्गम्। गच्छामि भूमिपरिसर्पणघृष्टपार्श्वो निर्मुच्यमान इव जीर्णतनुर्भुजङ्गः॥ ५॥

भोः ! वृक्षवाटिकापक्षद्वारे सिन्धं छित्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि । याविद-दानीं चतुःशालमुपसर्पामि । (सिनवेंदं विचिन्त्य) भोः

कामं नीचिमदं वदन्तु विबुधाः सुप्तेषु यद्वर्तते विश्वस्तेषु हि वक्चनापरिभवः शौर्यं न कार्कदयता । स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि तु वरं बद्धो न सेवाञ्जलिः र्मार्गश्चैष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना ॥ ६ ॥

(विचिन्त्य)

लुटघोऽर्थवान् साधुजनावमानी विणक् स्ववृत्तावितककेशस्त्र । यस्तस्य गेहं यदि नाम लप्स्ये भवामि दुःखोपहतो न चित्ते ॥७॥ यद्वा तद्वा भवतु । किं वा न कारयित मन्मथः । यावदारमे कर्म । भोः !

देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलश्छेदादशब्दो भवेद्

भित्तीनां क नु दर्शितान्तरसुलः सन्धिः करालो भवेत् । श्लारश्लीणतया चलेष्टककृशं हम्यं क जीर्णं भवेत्

कुत्र स्त्रीजनदर्शनं च न भवेत् स्वन्तश्च यत्नो भवेत् ॥ ८॥

(परिक्रम्य) इयं वास्तुविभागिक्रिया । सोपस्नेहतया गृहविशिष्ट इवायं भवनविन्यासः । इह तावत् प्रवेशावकाशं करिष्ये । भोः !

३ कीदृश इदानीं सन्धिच्छेदः कर्तव्यः स्यात्।

सिंहाक्रान्तं पूर्णचन्द्रं झषास्यं चन्द्रार्धं वा व्याघ्रवक्त्रं त्रिकोणम् । सन्धिच्छेदः पीठिका वा गजास्यमस्मत्पक्ष्या विस्मितास्ते कथं स्युः ॥९॥

भवतु, सिंहाकान्तमेव च्छेद्यिष्ये।

विदूषकः-भो ! जागत्ति खु भवं, णहि। [भोः ! जागर्ति खलु

३ भवान्, न हि।]

नायकः-किमर्थम्।

विदूषकः - अहं खु दाव कत्तव्वकरत्थीिकदसङ्केदो विअ सिक्कअस-६ मणओ णिइं ण ळभामि। वामं खु मे अक्खि फन्देदि। चोरो सिन्धि छिन्ददी विअ पेक्खामि। जइ ईिदसी अवत्था अत्थाणं, जादीए दरिद्वो एव्व होमि। अहं खलु तावत् कर्तव्यकरस्त्रीकृतसङ्केत

९ इव शाक्यश्रमणको निद्रां न लभे । वामं खलु मेऽक्षि स्पन्दते। चोरः सन्धि छिनत्तीव पश्यामि । यदीदृश्यवस्थाऽर्थानां, जात्या दिद्र एव भवामि ।

१२ नायकः-मूर्ख ! धिक् त्वाम् ! दारिद्यमभिलपित । सज्जलकः-अथ केनेदानीं सन्धिच्छेदमार्गः सूचयितव्यः स्यात् । नन्विदं दिवा ब्रह्मसूत्रं रात्रों कर्मसूत्रं भविष्यति ।

अद्यास्य भितिषु मया निशि पाटितासु
छेदात् समासु सक्टद्पितकाकलीषु ।
काल्यं विषाद्विमुखः प्रतिवेशवर्गी
दोषांश्च मे वद्तु कर्मसु कौशलं च ॥ १०॥
नमः खरपटाय। नमो रात्रिगोचरेभ्यो देवेभ्यः। (तथा करोति।)

हन्त अवसितं कर्म। प्रविशामस्तावत्। (प्रविश्य) अये! ज्वलति ३ दीपः। अपसरामि तावत्। धिक्, सज्जलकः खल्वहम्।

मार्जारः प्लवने वृकोऽपसरणे इयेनो गृहालोकने निद्रा सुप्तमनुष्यवीर्यतुलने संसर्पणे पन्नगः। माया वर्णशरीरभेदकरणे वाग् देशभाषान्तरे

दीपो रात्रिषु सङ्कटे च तिमिरं वायुः स्थले नौर्जले ॥ ११ ॥

(सर्वतो विलोक्य) आगन्तुकत्वाद्विदितसमृद्धिविस्तरः केवलं भवन-प्रत्ययादिह प्रविष्टोऽस्मि । न चेदानीं कश्चित् परिच्छद्विशेषं ३ पद्म्यामि । किन्नु खल्ज द्रिद्र एवायम् । उताहो अयं संयमन-निरर्थकं द्रष्ट्रज्यं धारयति । अथवा, आभिजातोऽयं भवनविन्यासः । उपभुक्तप्रनष्टविभवेनानेन भवितम् ।

> तथा विभवमन्दोऽपि जन्मभूमिव्यपेक्षया। गृहं विऋयकालेऽपि नीलस्नेहेन रक्षति॥१२॥

भवतु परयामस्तावत् । अथवा, न खळु मे तुल्यावस्थः कुलपुत्रः पीडियतन्यः । गच्छामि तावत् ।

३ विपद्कः-भो ! गण्ह एदं सुवण्णभण्डअं । [भोः! गृहाणैतत् सुवर्ण-भाण्डम् ।]

सज्जलक:-कथं सुवर्णभाण्डमित्याह । किं मां दृष्ट्वाऽभिभाषते । ६ आहोस्वित् सत्त्वलाघवात् स्वप्नायते । भवतु पदयामस्तावत् । (दृष्ट्वा) भूतार्थं सुप्त एवायम् । तथाहि,

> निःश्वासोऽस्य न शङ्कितो न विषमस्तुल्यान्तरं जायते गात्रं सन्धिषु दीर्घतामुपगतं शय्याप्रमाणाधिकम्। दृष्टिर्गोढानिर्मालिता न चपलं पक्ष्मान्तरं जायते दृष्पं चैव न मर्षयेदाभमुखः स्याल्रक्षसुप्तो यदि ॥ १३॥

क नु खलु तत् । अये जर्जरप्रावरणैकदेशे दीपप्रभाव्यक्तीकृतरूपं दृश्यते । सुपरिगृहीतमनेन । अयमत्र प्राप्तकालः । इमे मया गृहीताः ३ शलभाः । दीपनिर्वापणार्थमेकं मुख्रामि । (भ्रमरकरण्डकादेकं मुख्रति ।) अये एष दीपं निर्वाप्य पतिति ।

विदूपकः-अविहा णिव्वाविदो दीवो दाणि । मुसिदो मिह । भो

- ६ चारुदत्त ! गण्ह एदं सुवण्णाळङ्कारं । अहं खु भीदीए उप्पहप्पवुत्तो विअ वणिजो णिइं ण ळभामि । मम बम्हत्तणेण साविदो सि, जइ ण गण्हसि । [अविहा निर्वापितो दीप इद नीम् । सुपितोऽस्मि ।
- ९ भोश्चारुदत्त ! गृहाणेमं सुवर्णालङ्कारम् । अहं खलु भीत्योत्पथप्रवृत्त इव विणग् निद्रां न लभे । मम ब्रह्मत्वेन शापितोऽसि, यदि न गृह्णासि ।]
- १२ सज्जलक:-किमत्र शपथपरिश्रहेण। एप प्रतिगृह्णामि। (गृह्णाति।) विदूपकः-(दन्वा) अहं विक्षिणिद्भण्डओ विअ वणिजओ सुहं सइस्सं। [अहं विक्रीतभाण्डक इव वणिक् सुखं शयिष्ये।]
- १५ सज्जलकः सुखं स्विपिहि महाब्राह्मण !। (विचिन्त्य) भोः ! ब्राह्मणेन विश्वासादु दीयमानं मया हर्तव्यमासीत्।

धिगस्तु खलु दारिद्यमिनर्वेदं च गौवनम् । यदिदं दारुणं कर्म निन्दामि च करोमि च ॥ १४॥

(नेपथ्ये पटहशब्दः क्रियते।)

सज्जलकः-(कर्णे दत्त्वा) अये प्रभातसमयः संवृत्तः । अपसरामि

३ तावत्।

(निष्क्रान्तः सज्जलकः ।) (प्रविश्य)

६ चेटी-(साक्रन्दम्) अय्यमेत्तेअ ! अम्हाणं रुक्खवाडिआपक्ख-दुवाळे सन्धि छिन्दिअ चोरो पविट्ठो । [आर्यमैत्रेय ! अस्माकं बृक्षवाटिकापक्षद्वारे सिन्धं छिरवा चोरः प्रविष्टः ।]

९ विदूषक:-(सहसोत्थाय) किं भणादि होदी । [किं भणति भवती ।]
(चेटी रुक्खवाडिअत्ति पठति ।)

विदूपक:-चोरं छिन्दिअ सन्धी पविद्रो।[चोरं छिवा सन्धिः प्रविष्टः।]

१२ चेटी-हदास ! सिन्धं छिन्दिअ चोरो पविट्ठो । [हताश ! सिन्धं छिखा चोरः प्रविष्टः ।]

विदूपकः–आअच्छ णं दंसेहि । [आगच्छ ननु दर्शय ।]

१५ चेटी—(परिक्रम्य) एदं । [एतत् ।] विदृषकः-अविहा दासीएवुत्तेण कुक्कुरेण पवेसो किदो । भोदि ! आअच्छ, चारुदत्तस्स पिअं णिवेदेमि ।

१८ (उभावुपगम्य)

भो चारुदत्त ! पिअं दे णिवेदेमि ।

[अविहा दास्याःपुत्रेण कुक्कुरेण प्रवेशः कृतः । भवति ! आगच्छ २१ चारुदत्तस्य प्रियं निवेदयामि । भोश्चारुदत्त ! प्रियं ते निवेदयामि ।] नायकः–(बुद्ध्वा) किं मे प्रियम् । ननु वसन्तसेना प्राप्ता ।

विदूषकः-ण खु वसन्तसेणा, वसन्तसेणो पत्तो । [न खलु वसन्त-

२४ सेना, वसन्तसेनः प्राप्तः ।] नायकः-रदनिके ! किमेतत् ।

चेटा-भट्टिदारअ ! अम्हाणं रुक्खवाडिआपऋखदुवारे सन्धि

२७ छिन्दिअ चोरो पविट्ठो । [भर्तृदारक ! अस्माकं वृक्षवाटिकापश्चद्वारे सिन्ध छित्वा चोरः प्रविष्टः ।]

नायकः-किं चोरः प्रविष्टः।

३० विदूषकः - भो वअस्स ! सञ्वहा तुवं भणासि, मुक्खो मेत्तेओ अपण्डिदो मेत्तेओ ति । णं मए सोभणं किदं तं सुवण्णभण्डअं तव हत्थे समप्पअन्तेण । [भो वयस्य ! सर्वथा व्वं भणसि, मूर्सो ३३ मैत्रेयोऽपिष्डितो मैत्रेय इति । ननु मया शोभनं वृतं तत् सुवर्णभाण्डकं तव हस्ते समर्पयता ।]
नायकः – किं भवता दत्तम् ।

३६ विदूषक:-अहईं। [अथ किम्।] नायकः-कस्यां वेलायाम्।

विदूषकः-अद्धरत्ते । [अर्धरात्रे ।]

३९ नायकः-िकमधेरात्रे । बाढं दत्तम्। विदूषकः-भो चारुदत्त ! जं वेळं पडिबुद्धो आसि, तस्सि वेळाअं खु दिण्णं । िभोश्चारुदत्त ! यस्यां वेलायां प्रतिबुद्ध आसी:, तस्यां

४२ वेलायां खलु दत्तम्।]

नायकः-हन्त हृतं सुवर्णभाण्डकम्।

विदूषकः-दाणिं में हत्थे पडिच्छिदु अत्तभवं । [इदानीं मम हस्ते

४५ प्रयच्छत्वत्रभवान्।]

नायकः-(आतमगतम्)

कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति । शङ्कनीया हि दोषेषु निष्प्रभावा दरिद्रता ॥ १५॥ (प्रविष्य)

ब्राह्मणी-रद्णिए! रद्णिए! आअच्छ। णहि सुणादि। कवाडसहं ३ दाव करिस्सं। (तथा करोति।) [रदिनके! रदिनके! आगच्छ। न हि शृणोति। कवाटशब्दं तावत् करिष्यामि।]

चेटी-हं, कवाडसदो विञ्ज। भट्टिदारिञा मं सद्दावेदि। (परिक्रम्य)

६ भट्टिदारिए ! इञ्ज मिह । [हं, कवाटशब्द इव । भर्तृदारिका मां शब्दापयति । भर्तृदारिके ! इयमस्मि ।]

ब्राह्मणी-ण परिक्खदो ण वावादिदो अय्यउत्तो अय्यमेत्तेओ वा।

९ [न पृरिक्षतो न न्यापादित आर्यपुत्र आर्यमैत्रेयो वा ।]

चेटी-कुसळी भट्टिदारओ अय्यमेत्तेओ अ। जो तस्स जणस्स अळङ्कारो चोरेण गहीदो। [कुशली भर्तृदारक आर्यमैत्रेयश्च।

१२ यस्तस्य जनस्यालङ्कारश्चोरेण गृहीतः ।] ब्राह्मणी-किं भणासि चोरेण गृहीत ति । [किं भणिस चोरेण गृहीत इति ।]

१५ चेटी-अह इं। [अथ किं।] ब्राह्मणी-किंणु खु तस्स जणस्स दाद्व्वं भविस्सदि। अहव एदं दइस्सं। (कणौं स्पृष्वा) हाद्धि ताळीपत्तं खु एदं। सो दाणि परि-

१८ अओ मं विळम्बेदि । किं दाणि करिस्सं । (विचिन्त्य) भोदु, दिट्ठं । मम ञ्ञादिकुळादो ळद्धा सदसहस्समुळ्ळा मुत्तावळी । तं पि अय्यउत्तो सोढीरदाए पिडच्छिदि । भोदु, एवं दाव

२१ करिस्सं (निष्क्रान्ता) [किन्तु खलु तस्मै जनाय दातन्यं भवि-ष्यति । अथवैतद् दास्यामि । हा धिक् तालीपत्रं खल्वेतत् । स इदानीं परिचयो मां विडम्बयति । किमिदानीं करिष्यामि । भवतु, दृष्टम्।

२४ मम ज्ञातिकुलाद् लब्धा शतसहस्रमूल्या मुक्तावली । तामण्यार्यपुत्रः शौटीरतया प्रतीच्छति । भवतु, एवं तावत् करिष्यामि ।]

विदूषक:-इमस्स अन्धआरुष्पादिदस्स अवराहस्स किदे भवन्तं २७ सीसेण पसादेमि । दाणिं मे हत्थे पिंडच्छदु अत्तभवं । [अस्यान्ध-कारोत्पादितस्यापराधस्य कृते भवन्तं शीर्पेण प्रसादयामि । इदानीं मे हस्ते प्रयच्छत्वत्रभवान् ।]

३० नायकः-िकं भवानिदानीं मां बाधते।

भवांस्तावद्विश्वासी शीरुक्को मम नित्यशः। किं पुनः स करुाजीवी वख्रनापण्डितो जनः॥ १६॥

विदूषक:-मण्णे मए मन्द्भग्गेण कुम्भीळस्स हत्थे दिण्णं। (विषण्णस्तिष्ठति।) [मन्ये मया मन्दभाग्येन कुम्भीलस्य हस्ते दत्तम्।]

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(प्रविश्य)
  ₹
     बाह्मणी-रदणिए ! अय्यमेत्तेअं सदावेहि । रिदनिके ! आर्यमेत्रेयं
     शब्दापय । ]
  ६ चेटी-अय्यमेत्तेअ! भट्टिदारिआ तुमं सहावेदि। [ आर्यमैत्रेय!
     भर्तृदारिका त्वां शब्दापयति।
     विदूषक:-भोदि! किं मं। [भवति! किं माम्।]
  ९ चेटी-आम।[आम।]
    विदूषकः-एस आअच्छामि । ( उपसर्पति । ) [ एप आगच्छामि । ]
    बाह्मणी-अय्यमेत्तेअ ! इमं पहिग्गहं पहिगण्ह । [ आर्यमैत्रेय !
१२ इमं प्रतिग्रहं प्रतिगृहाण । ]
    विदूषकः-अवत्थाविरुद्धो खु अअं पदाणविभवो । कुदो एदस्स
    आगमो । अवस्थाविरुद्धः खल्वयं प्रदानविभवः । कुत एतस्या-
१५ गमः।]
    बाह्मणी-णं सिंट्टं उववसामि । सन्वसारिवभवेण बम्हणेण सोत्थि
    वाअइदव्वं ति एसो इमस्स आगमो। [ ननु पर्धामुपवसाभि ।
१८ सर्वसारविभवेन ब्राह्मणेन स्वस्ति वाचियतव्यमित्येपोऽस्यागमः । ]
    विदूषकः-अट्रमी खु अज्ञ । [ अष्टमी खल्वद्य । ]
    बाह्मणी-पमादादो अदिकामो किदो । अज्ज पूआ णिव्वत्तीअदि ।
    [ प्रमादाद् अतिक्रमः कृतः । अद्य पूजा निर्वर्त्यते । ]
    विदृषकः-अणणुरूवदाए पदाणस्स अणुक्कोसो विअ पडिभादि।
    (जनान्तिकम्) रदणिए! किं करिस्सं।
    प्रदानस्यानुकोश इव प्रतिभाति । रदनिके ! किं करिष्यामि । ]
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चेटी-(अपवार्य) किंणु खु तस्स जणस्स दादव्वं भविस्सदि ात्ते एद्णिणमित्तं भट्टिदारओ सन्तप्पदि त्ति भट्टिदारिआ तव हत्थे एदं । [किन्नु खलु तस्म जनाय दातव्यं भविष्यतीत्येतिश्विमित्तं भर्तृदारकः संतप्यत इति भर्तृदारिका तव इस्ते दस्वार्यपुत्रमनृणं ३० करिष्यामीत्येवं करोति । तद् गृहाणैतत् ।]

ब्राह्मणी-उद्असम्भवदाए मुत्तावळीए तव अदुळ्ळहदाए उवआरो विस्सरिदो । गण्ह एदं । (ददाति ।) [उद्कसम्भवतया मुक्ता-

३३ वल्याम्तव च दुर्रुभतयोपचारो विस्मृतः । गृहाणैतत् ।] विदूषकः-(गृहीला) सन्वं दाव चिट्टदु । रोदिदी विश्र होदीए दिट्टी । [सर्वं तावत् तिष्ठतु । रोदितीव भवत्या दृष्टिः ।]

३६ ब्राह्मणी-देवउळधूमेण रोदाविदा । [देवकुळधूमेन रोदिता ।] विदूषकः-साविदासि तत्तहोदा चारुदत्तेण, जइ अळिअं भणासि । [शापितासि तत्रभवता चारुदत्तेन, यद्यलीकं भणसि ।]

३९ ब्राह्मणी-हाद्धे। (निष्क्रान्ता।) [हा धिक्।]
विदूषकः-एसा वाआए दुक्खं रिक्खि अस्सूहि सूइअ गआ।
(उपगम्य) भो! इदं। [एपा वाचा दुःखं रिक्षत्वाऽश्रुभि: सूचिरत्वा

४२ गता। भोः ! इदम्।] नायकः – किमेतत्।

विदूषकः-सरिसंकुळदारसङ्गहस्स फळं। [सदशकुलदारसंग्रहस्य

४५ फलम्।]

3

नायकः-किं ब्राह्मणी मामनुकम्पते ।

विदूपकः-एवं विअ। [एवमिव।]

४८ नायकः-धिगात्मानम् । अद्य हतोऽस्मि ।

मिय द्रव्यक्षयक्षीणे स्त्रीद्रव्येणानुकम्पितः।
अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् ॥ १७॥
विदूषकः—तत्तहोदी हिअएण तुमं याचेदि। अहं सीसेण याचेमि।
गण्ह एदं। [तत्रभवती हृदयेन त्वां याचते। अहं शीर्षेण याचे।
गृहाणैतत्।]

नायकः – तथा। (गृहीत्वा) वयस्य! इमां मुक्तावर्ली गृहीत्वा वसन्तसेनायाः सकाशं गच्छ।

> अर्थेषु काममुपलभ्य मनोरथो मे स्त्रीणां धनेष्वनुचितं प्रणयं करोति । माने च कार्यकरणे च विलम्बमानो धिग् भोः ! कुलं च पुरुषस्य द्रिद्रतां च ॥ १८॥

विदूषकः - अही अप्पमुळ्ळस्स सुवण्णभण्डअस्स किदे सदसहस्स-मुळ्ळा मुत्तावळी णीआदइद्व्वा । [अहो अल्पमूल्यस्य सुवर्ण-३ भाण्डकस्य कृते शतसहस्रमूल्या मुक्तावली निर्यातयितव्या ।] नायकः - वयस्य ! मा मैवम् ।

> यं समारुक्ष्य विश्वासं न्यासोऽस्मासु कृतस्तया । तस्यैतन्महतो मूल्यं प्रत्ययस्य प्रदीयताम् ॥ १९ ॥ (निष्कान्ताः सर्वे ।)

> > तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

अथ चतुर्थोऽङ्कः ।

(ततः प्रविशति सोल्कण्ठा वसन्तसेना, चित्रफलकामादाय वर्तिकाकरण्डहस्ता चेटी च।)

- ३ गणिका-हञ्जे ! पेक्खासि सरिसो तस्स जणस्स । [हञ्जे ! पश्यासे सहशस्त्रस्य जनस्य ।]
- चेटी-अञ्जुए ! तस्सि हत्थिविमइकोळाहळे बहुमाणपय्यत्थाए ६ दिट्ठीए दूरदो दिट्ठो सो भट्टिदारओ ईदिसो एव्व । [अञ्जुके ! तस्मिन् हस्तिविमर्दकोलाहले बहुमानपर्यस्तया दृष्टया दूरतो दृष्टः स

भर्तृहारक ईदश एव ।]

- ९ गणिका-तुमं दाव दवस्वो वेसवासजणो त्ति जणवादं पूरअन्ती छाळिअं भणासि। [त्वं तावद् दक्षो वेशवासजन इति जनवादं पूरवत्त्यलीकं भणसि।]
- १२ चेटी-किं एदं वेसवासजणो सन्वो दिक्खणो होइ ति । पेरुखदु अञ्जुआ, चम्पआरामे पिचुमन्दा जाअन्ति । अदिसरिस ति मम हिअअं अहिरमदि । परमत्थदो एन्व पसंसीअदि, णं कामदेवो ।
- १५ [किमेतद् वेशवासजनः सर्वो दक्षिणो भवतीति। पश्यत्वज्जुका, चम्पकारामे पिचुमन्दा जायन्ते। अतिसद्दश इति मम हृदयमभिरमते। परमार्थत एव प्रशस्यते, नतु कामदेवः।]
- १८ गाणिका-हञ्जे! सहीजणेण अवहसणीअत्तणं अत्तणो परिहरामि। [हञ्जे! सखीजनेनापहसनीयत्वमात्मनः परिहरामि।]

चेटी-एदं जुङजइ। सहीजणसपत्तिओ गणिआजणो णाम। [एतदं २१ युज्यते। सखीजनसपत्नीको गणिकाजनो नाम।]

(ततः प्रविश्वत्याभरणहस्ताऽपरा चेटी ।)

चेटी-सुहं अञ्जुआए। [सुखमञ्जुकाया:।]

२४ गणिका-हञ्जे ! साअदं दे । [हक्षे ! स्वागतं ते ।]

चेटी-अञ्जुए ! अत्ता आणवेदि—इदं दुवारं पविट्ठं पोक्खरं उवावात्तिदं पहवणं । ता तुवरमाणमण्डणा गहीदावउण्ठणा आअ-

- २७ च्छदु त्ति । इह अळड्कारं अळड्कारेदु अञ्जुआ । [अज्जुके ! अम्बाज्ञापयति—इदं द्वारं प्रविष्टं पौष्करसुपावर्तितं प्रवहणम् । तत् त्वरमाणमण्डना गृहीतावगुण्डनागच्छित्विति । इहालङ्कारमलङ्करो-
- ३० त्वज्जुका।]

गणिका-किं अय्यचारुद्त्तो मण्डइस्सिद् । [किमार्यचारुद्त्तो मण्डइस्सिद् । [किमार्यचारुद्त्तो

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३३ <del>मे</del>टी-णहि, जेण अळङ्कारो पेसिदो सो राअसाळो सण्ठाणो।
[न हि, येनालङ्कारः प्रेषितः स राजस्यालः संस्थानः।]
गणिका-अवेहि अविणीदे!।[अपेद्यविनीते।]
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३६ चेटी-पसीद्दु पसीद्दु अञ्जुआ । सन्देसं खु अहं मन्तेमि । (पादयोः पतिति ।) [प्रसीद्तु प्रसीद्व्वज्जुका । सन्देशं खल्वहं मन्त्रये ।] गणिका-उट्टेहि उट्टेहि । कुसन्देसं अस्आमि, ण तुवं । [उत्तिष्ठो-

३९ तिष्ठ । कुसन्देशमस्यामि, न खाम्।]

चेदी-किं अहं अत्तं भणामि । [किमहमम्बां भणामि ।]

गणिका-भणेहि अत्तं-जदा अय्यचारुदत्तो अभिसारइदव्वो

४२ तदा मण्डेमि ति । [भणाम्बां—यदाऽऽर्यचारुदत्तोऽभिसारयितव्य-स्तदा मण्डयामीति ।]

चेटी-तह । (निष्कान्ता ।) [तथा ।]

४५ (ततः प्रविशति सज्जलकः।)

सज्जलकः-

कृत्वा निशायां वचनीयदोपं निद्रां च हित्वा तिमिरं भयं च। स एव सूर्योदयमन्दवीर्यः शनैर्दिवाचन्द्र इवास्मि भीतः ॥ १॥ दिष्ट्या कर्मान्ते प्रभातम् । यावदिदानीं वसन्तसेनायाः परिचारि-

काया मद्निकाया निष्क्रयार्थं मयेदं कृतम्। (परिक्रम्य) इदं ३ वसन्तसेनाया गृहम्। यावत् प्रविशामि। (प्रविश्य) किन्तु खल्वभ्यन्तरस्था मद्निका। अथवा, पूर्वोह्वे गणिकानामभ्यन्तरे सान्निध्यम्। अतस्तत्रैव तया भवितव्यम्। यावच्छच्दापयामि।

६ मदनिके ! मदनिके !।

चेटी-(आकर्ण्य) सन्जळअस्स विश्व सरो । वावुदा अन्जुआ । ता उवसप्पिस्सं । (उपगम्य) इअम्हि । [सन्जलकस्येव स्वर:। न्यापृता-

९ ज्जुका। तदुपसर्पिष्यामि। इयमस्मि।

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सज्जलकः-इतस्तावत् ।
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चेटी-किं तुवं सङ्किद्वण्णो विअ। [किं त्वं शक्कितवर्ण इव।]

१२ सज्जलकः-न खलु, किक्कित् कथयितुकामः।

गणिका-हञ्जे ! इमं चित्तफळअं सअणीए ठावेहि। (विलोक्य) कहिं गआ हदासा। अहव अदूरगआए होदव्वं। जाव णं

१५ पेक्खिस्सं। (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य) अम्मो इअं सा अदिसिणिद्धाए दिट्ठीए केण वि मणुस्सेण पिबन्ती विअ सह मन्तअन्ती चिट्ठइ। तक्केमि एसो जो कोवि कएण मं याचेदि। [इन्जे ! इदं चित्रफलकं

१८ शयनीये स्थापय । कुत्र गता हताशा । अथवा अदूरगतया भिवत-ब्यम् । यावदेनां प्रेक्षिप्ये । अम्मो इयं साऽतिस्निग्धया दृष्टवा कैनापि मनुष्येण पिबन्तीव सह मन्त्रयमाणा तिष्ठति । तर्कयाम्येष यः कोऽपि

२१ ऋयेण मांयाचते।]

सज्जलकः –श्रूयतां रहस्यम्।

गणिका-अजुत्तं पररहस्सं सोदुं, अहं गमिस्सं । [अयुक्तं पररहस्यं

२४ श्रोतुम्, अहं गमिष्यामि।]

सज्जलकः-अपि वसन्तसेना (इत्यधोंक्ते)।

गणिका-अहं अहिइदा एदाअं कहाअं। होदु, सुणिस्सं दाव

२७ भविस्सिद् । । (पुनः प्रतिनिद्वत्य रिथता ।) [अहमधिकृतैतस्यां कथा-याम् । भवतु, श्रोज्यामि तावद् भविष्यति ।]

सज्जलकः-किं दास्यति त्वां निष्क्रयेण।

३० गणिका-सो एठव एसो । होदु, सुणिस्सं । [स एवेषः । भवतु, श्रोज्यामि ।]

चेटी-सन्जळअ ! मम पदाणं पुढमं एव अन्जुआए उत्तं। [सज्ज-

३३ लक! मम प्रदानं प्रथममेवाज्जुकयोक्तम् ।]

सज्जलकः -तेन हीममस्यै प्रयच्छ, एवं वक्तव्या च---

अयं तव शरीरस्य प्रमाणादिव निर्मितः। अप्रकाश्यो हालङ्कारो मत्स्नेहाद् धार्यतामिति ॥ २ ॥

चेटी-पेक्खामि दाव। [पश्यामि तावत्।] सज्जलकः-गृह्यताम्। (दर्शयति।)

- ३ चेदी-दिट्टपुरुवो विअ अअं अळङ्कारो । [दृष्टपूर्व इवायमलङ्कारः ।]
 गणिका-ममकेरओ विअ अअं अळङ्कारो । [मदीय इवायमलङ्कारः ।]
 चेटी-भणाहि भणाहि । को इमस्स आअमो । [भण भण ।
 ६ कोऽस्यागमः ।]
- र काउरवारामः ।] सज्जलकः–त्वत्स्नेहात् साहसं कृतम् । उभे–हं, साहसिओ । [हं, साहसिकः ।]
- ९ चेटी-(आत्मगतम्) आ, अञ्जुआए खु इमस्स आइदी कम्मदारुणदाए उव्वेअणीआ संवुत्ता। (प्रकाशम्) हद्धि मम किदे उभअं संसद्दं संवुत्तं—तव सरीरं चारित्तं च। [आ,
- १२ अज्जुकायाः खल्वस्याकृतिः कर्मदारुणतयोद्वेजनीया संवृत्ता । हा धिग् सम कृते उभयं संशयितं संवृत्तं—तव शरीरं चारित्रं च ।] सज्जलकः—उन्मत्तिके ! साहसे खलु श्रीवेसति ।
- १५ चेटी-अपण्डिदो खु सि । को हि णाम जीविदेण सरीरं विक्रीणि-स्सिदि । अह कस्स गेहे इअं विस्सासवक्क्षणा किदा । [अपण्डित: खस्विसि । को हि नाम जीवितेन शरीरं विक्रेप्यति । अथ कस्य गेहे
- १८ इयं विश्वासवञ्चना कृता।]
 सज्जलक:-यथा प्रभाते मया श्रुतं-अधिचत्वरे प्रतिवसति
 सार्थवाहपुत्रश्चारुदत्तो नाम।
- २१ उभे-हुम्। सज्जलकः-अयि,

विषादस्रस्तसर्वाङ्गी सम्भ्रमोत्फुह्नलोचना। मृगीव शरविद्धाङ्गी कम्पसे चानुकम्पसे ॥ ३॥

चेटी-सम्नं भणाहि। सत्थवाहकुळे साहसं करन्तेण तुए कोिच कुळ्युत्तो सत्थेण अत्थि परिक्खदो वावादिदो वा। [सत्यं भण।

३ सार्थवाहकुले साहसं कुर्वता त्वया कश्चित् कुलपुत्रः शस्त्रेणास्ति परिक्षतो व्यापादितो वा ।]

गणिका-सुट्टु, मए वि पुच्छिद्व्वं एदाए पुच्छिदं । [सुष्टु, मयापि

६ प्रष्टव्यमेतया पृष्टम्।]

सज्जलकः-मद्निके ! एतावत् किं न पर्याप्तं, द्वितीयमप्यकार्यं करिष्यामि । न खल्वत्र शस्त्रेण कश्चित् परिक्षतो व्यापादितो वा ।

९ चेटी—सज्जळअ ! सर्च । [सज्जलक ! सत्यम् ।] सज्जलकः—सत्यम् ।

चेटी-साहु सज्जळे ! पिअं मे । [माधु सज्जलक ! प्रियं मे ।]

१२ सज्जलकः – किं किं प्रियमित्याह । ईट्हां मदनिके !

त्वत्स्नेहबद्धहृदयो हि करोम्यकार्यं सन्तुष्टपूर्वपुरुपेऽपि कुले प्रसूतः। रक्षामि मन्मथगृहीतमिदं शरीरं मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि॥ ४॥

चेटी-सज्जळअ! सुणाहि। अञ्जुआए अअं अळङ्कारो। (कर्णे।) एवं विअ। [सञ्जलक! शृणु। अञ्जुकाया अयमलङ्कारः।

३ एवमिव।]

सज्जलकः-एवम् ।

अज्ञानाद् या मया पूर्वं शाखा पत्रैर्वियोजिता । छायार्थी प्रीष्मसन्तप्तस्तामेव पुनराश्रितः ॥ ५ ॥ गणिका-सन्तप्पदि त्ति तक्केमि एदेण अकर्यं किदं ति । [संत-प्यत इति तर्कयामि एतेनाकार्यं कृतमिति ।]

- सज्जलकः-मदिनके ! एवं गते किं कर्तव्यम् ।
 चेटी-तिहं एव णिय्यादेहि, णिह मण्डइस्सिद अञ्जुआ । [तत्रैव निर्यातय, निष्ट मण्डियप्यस्यञ्जका ।]
- ६ सज्जलकः-अथेदानीं सोऽमर्षान्मां चोर इति रक्षिपुरुपैर्प्राह्यिष्यति चेदत्र किं करिष्यामि ।

चेटी-मा भाआहि मा भाआहि। कुळवुत्तो खु सो गुणाणं परितुस्सदि।

- [मा बिभीहि मा बिभीहि। कुलपुत्रः खलु स गुणानां परितुष्यति।]
 गणिका—साहु भद्दे! अवत्तव्वासि, अळङ्किदा विअ एदेण वअ-णेण। [साधु भद्दे! अवत्तव्यासि, अलङ्कृतेवैतेन वचनेन।]
- १२ सज्जलकः-सर्वथा न शक्ष्याम्यहं तत्र गन्तुम्। चेटी-अअं अण्णो उवाओ। [अयमन्य उपायः।] गणिका-एदे गुणा वेसवासस्स। [एते गुणा वेशवासस्य।]
- १५ सञ्जलकः-कोऽन्य उपायः। चेटी-णं तव रूपञ्ञा अञ्जुआ अवि सत्थवाहपुत्तो अ। [ननु
- चटा—ण तव रूपञ्ञा अञ्जुआ आव सत्थवाहपुत्ता अ। [ननु तव रूपज्ञाऽज्जुकापि सार्थवाहपुत्रश्च ।] १८ सज्जलकः—न खल्ल ।
- चेटी-तेण हि इमं दाव अळङ्कारं तस्स सत्थवाहपुत्तस्स वअणादो अज्जुआए णिय्यादेहि । एवं च किदे तुवं रक्खिदो, सो अय्यो
- २१ अ अणिन्विण्णो भविस्सिद् । अहं च पीडिदा ण भविस्सं । आहु अञ्जुअं च पुणो विक्किअ पुणो एव्व दासभावो भवे । [तेन हीमं तावदलङ्कारं तस्य सार्थवाहपुत्रस्य वचनादञ्जुकायै निर्यातय । एवं च
- २४ कृते त्वं रक्षितः, स आर्यश्चानिर्विण्णो भविष्यति । अहं च पीडिता न भवि-ष्यामि । अथवा अञ्जुकां च पुनर्वेञ्चयिखा पुनरेव दासभावो भवेत् ।]

सज्जलक:-मदनिके ! प्रीतोऽस्मि।

२७ गणिका-भोदु अब्भन्तरं पविसिअ उवविसामि । (तथा करोति ।) [भवत्वभ्यन्तरं प्रविद्योपविशामि ।]

चेटी-सज्जळअ! आअच्छ, कामदेवउळे मं पडिवाळेहि। अहं

अोसरं जाणिश्र अञ्जुआए णिवेद्मि । [सञ्जलक ! आगच्छ, कामदेवकुले मां प्रतिपालय । अहमवसरं ज्ञात्वाञ्जुकाये निवेदयामि ।] स्वजलकः – बाढम् । (निम्क्रान्तः ।)

३३ (ततः प्रविशत्यपरा चेटी।)

चेटी-सुहं अज्जुआए। एसो सत्थवाहपुत्तम्स सआसादो कोिच बम्हणो आअदो अज्जुअं पेक्खिदुं। [सुलमज्जुकाया:। एष

- ३६ सार्थवाहपुत्रस्य सकाशात् कश्चिद ब्राह्मण आगतोऽज्जुकां द्रष्टुम्।]
 गणिका-(सादरम्) गच्छ, सिग्घं पवेसेहि णं।[गच्छ, शीघं
 प्रवेशयैनम्।]
- ३९ चेटी-तह । (उपसत्य) एदु एदु अरुयो । [तथा । एत्वेत्वार्यः ।] (प्रविश्य)

विदूपकः-(सर्वतो विलोक्य) अहो गणिआवाडम्स सस्सिरीअदा।

- ४२ णाणापट्टणसमागदेहि आअमिएहि पुत्थआ वाईअन्ति । संओज-अन्ति अ आहारप्पआराणि । वीणा वादीअन्ति । सुवण्णआरा अळङ्कारप्पआराणि आदरेण जोजअन्ति । [अहो गणिकावाटस्य
- ४५ सश्रीकता। नानापदृणसमागतेरागमिकैः पुस्तकानि वाच्यन्ते। सयोज्यन्ते चाहारप्रकाराः। वीणा वाद्यन्ते। सुवर्णकारा अलङ्कारप्रका-रानादरेण योजयन्ति।]
- ४८ चेटी-एसा अञ्जुआ । उवसप्पदु अय्यो । [एषाज्जुका । उपसर्प-त्वार्थः ।]

विदूषकः-(उपगम्य) सोत्थि होदीए । [स्वस्ति भवत्ये.।]

- ५१ गणिका-साअदं अय्यस्स । हञ्जे ! आसणं अय्यस्स, पादोदअं च । [स्वागतमार्यस्य । हञ्जे ! आसनमार्यस्य, पादोदकं च ।]
- विदूषकः-(आत्मगतम्) सठ्वं आणेदु विज्ञिअ भोअणं। [सर्व-५४ मानयतु वर्जयित्वा भोजनम्।]
 - चेटी-जं अञ्जुआ आणवेदि । (आसनं ददाति पादोदकं च ।) उविकसुदु अय्यो । [यदञ्जुकाज्ञापयति । उपविशस्वार्यः ।]
- ५७ विदूपकः-(उपविषय) पिडन्छिदु आसणं भोदी। अहं किक्कि भणिदुं आअदो। [प्रतीच्छत्वासनं भवती। अहं किञ्चिद् भणितु-मागतः।]
- ६० गणिका—(उपविश्य) अवहिद्गिह । [अवहितास्मि ।]
 विदूपकः—केत्तिअमत्तं खु तस्स अळङ्कारस्स मुळ्ळप्पमाणं । [किय-न्मात्रं खलु तस्यालङ्कारस्य मूल्यप्रमाणम् ।]
- ६३ गणिका-किंणिमित्तं खु अय्यो पुरुछिदि। [किन्निमित्तं खल्वार्यः पृच्छिति।]
 - विदूपकः-सुणादु भोदी। तत्तहोदो चारुदत्तस्स गुणपचा-
- ६६ अणिणिमित्तं खु तुए अळङ्कारो तिहं णिक्खितो । सो तेण जूदे हारिदो । [शृणोतु भवती । तत्रभवतश्चारुदत्तस्य गुणप्रत्यायननिमित्तं खलु त्वयालङ्कारस्तस्मिन् निक्षितः । स तेन द्यूते हारितः ।]
- ६९ गणिका-जूदे। जुज्जइ। तदो तदो। [यूते। युज्यते। ततस्ततः।]
 विदूपकः-तदो तस्स अळङ्कारस्स मुळ्ळभूदं इमं मुत्तावळिं पिडच्छादु भोदी। [ततस्तस्यालङ्कारस्य मूल्यभूतामिमां मुक्तावलीं प्रतीच्छतु
- भवती ।]
 गणिका—(आत्मगतम्) धिक् खु गणिआभावं । लुद्धत्ति मं तुळ अदि । जइ ण पडिच्छे, सो एव्व दोसो भविस्सदि । (प्रकाशम्)

- ७५ आणेदु अय्यो । [धिक् खलु गणिकाभावम् । लुब्धेति मां तुलयित । यदि न प्रतीच्छामि, स एव दोषो भविष्यति । आनयत्वार्यः ।] विदूषकः इदं गण्हदु भोदी । [इदं गृक्षातु भवती ।]
- ७८ गणिका-(गृहीत्वा) पिडिच्छिदं तए त्ति अग्यो णिवेदेदु । [प्रतीष्टं तयेत्यायों निवेदयतु ।]

विदूषकः-(आत्मगतम्) कोवि उवआरो वि ण एदाए भणिदो ।

८१ (प्रकाशम्।) एवं होदु। (दत्त्वा निष्क्रान्तः।) [कोऽप्युपचारोऽपि नैतया भणितः। एवं भवतु।]

गणिका-साहु चारुदत्त ! साहु । भाअधेअपरिवृत्तदाए दसाए

८४ माणावमाणं रिक्खदं। [साधु चारुदत्त ! साधु। भागधेयपरिवृत्त-तायां दशायां मानावमानं रक्षितम्।]

(प्रविश्य)

- ८७ मदनिका-अञ्जुए ! सत्थवाहपुत्तस्स सआसादो कोचि मणुस्सो आअदो इच्छइ अञ्जुअं पेकिखउं। [अञ्जुके ! सार्थवाहपुत्रस्य सकाज्ञात् कश्चिद् मनुष्य आगत इच्छस्यञ्जुकां द्रष्टुम्।]
- ९० गणिका-िकं दिट्टपुरुवो णवदंसणो वा । [िकं दृष्टपूर्वो नवदर्शनो वा]

 मदनिका-अञ्जूष! णहि, तस्सकेरओ ति मे पिडभादि। [अञ्जुके!
 निह, तदीय इति मे प्रतिभाति।]
- ९३ गणिका—गच्छ, पवेसेहि णं। [गच्छ, प्रवेशयैनम्।]
 मदिनका—तह। (निष्कान्ता।) [तथा।]
 गणिका—अहो रमणिउजदा अञ्ज दिवसस्स। [अहो रमणीयताऽद्य
 ९६ दिवसस्य।]

(ततः प्रविशति मदनिका सज्जलकेन सह।)

सज्जलकः-कष्टा खल्वात्मशङ्का नाम,

यः काश्चिचिकतगतिर्निरीक्षते मां सम्भ्रान्तो द्रुतमुपसर्पति स्थितो वा। सर्वौक्तांस्तुलयति दोषतो मनो मे स्वैदींषैभेवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः॥६॥

- मदनिका-एसा अज्जुआ। उवसप्पदु अय्यो। [एषाज्जुका। उपसर्पत्वार्यः।]
- ३ सज्जलकः-(उपस्तय) सुखं भवत्यै। गणिका-साअदं अय्यस्स। हञ्जे! आसणं देदु अय्यस्स। [स्वागतमार्थस्य। हञ्जे! आसनं दीयतामार्थाय।]
- ६ सज्जलकः-भवतु भवतु। गृहीतमासनम्। त्वरिततरमनुष्ठेयं किञ्चित् कार्यमस्ति। गणिका-एवं भणादु अय्यो।[एवं, भणत्वार्यः।]
- ९ सज्जलकः -आर्यचारुदत्तेनास्मि प्रेषितः -यस्तावदलङ्कारो मम हस्ते ानिक्षिप्तः, स त्वसंभोगमिलनतया गृहस्यासान्निध्यात् कौडुम्बिकानां दुरारक्षः । तद् गृह्यताम् इति ।
- १२ गणिका—इमं तस्स चारुद्त्तस्स देदु अय्यो । [इमं तस्मै चारु-दत्ताय ददाऱ्वार्यः ।] सज्जलकः—भवति ! न खल्वहं गच्छामि ।
- १५ गणिका-अहं जाणामि तस्स गेहे साहसं करिअ आणीदो अअं अळङ्कारो । तस्स गुणाणि अणुकम्पेदु अय्यो । [अहं जानामि तस्य गेहे साहसं कृत्वानीतोऽयमलङ्कारः। तस्य गुणाननुकम्पतामार्थः।]
- १८ सञ्जलकः-(आत्मगतम्) कथं विदितोऽस्म्यनया।
 गणिका-को एत्थ, पवहणं दाव अय्यस्स। [कोऽत्र, प्रवहणं
 तावदार्यस्य।]
- २१ गणिका-णोमिसद्दो विअ सुणीअदि । आअदेण पवहणेण होदव्वं [नेमिशब्द इव श्रूयते । आगतेन प्रवहणेन भवितव्यम् ।] गणिका-(स्वैराभरणैर्मदनिकामलङ्कृत्य) आरुहदु अय्यो अय्याए
- २४ सह पवहणं। [आरोहत्वार्य आर्यया सह प्रवहणम्।] सदनिका-अञ्जुए! किं एदं। [अञ्जुकं! किमेतत्।]

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गणिका-मा खु मा खु एवं मन्तिअ। अय्या खु सि दाणि संबुत्ता।
२७ गण्हदु अच्यो !। (मदनिकां गृहीत्वा सन्जलकाय प्रयन्छति।)
    मा खलु मा खल्वेवं मन्त्रयिखा। आर्या खल्वसीदानीं संवृत्ता।
    गृह्णात्वार्यः । ]
    सज्जलकः-( आत्मगतम् ) भोः ! कदा खल्वस्याः प्रतिकर्तव्यं भवि-
    ष्यति । अथवा, शान्तं शान्तं पापम् ।
         नरः प्रत्युपकारार्थी विपत्तौ लभते फलम्।
         द्विषतामेव कालोऽस्तु योऽस्या भवतु तस्य वा ॥ ७॥
                (तया सद निष्कान्तः सज्जलकः ।)
    गणिका-च उरिए ! । चितुरिके ! ]
                           (प्रविग्य)
₹
    चेटी-अज्जुए ! इअम्हि । [ अज्जुके ! इयमस्मि । ]
    गणिका-हञ्जे! पेक्ख जागरन्तीए मए सिविणो दिट्टो एव्वं। [हञ्जे!
 ६ पश्य जाग्रत्या मया स्वप्नां दृष्टः एवम् । ो
    चेटी-पिअं मे, अमुद्ंकणाडअं संवुत्तं । वित्रयं मे, अमृताङ्कनाटकं
    संवृत्तम् । ]
 ९ गणिका-एहि इमं अळड्डारं गण्हिअ अय्यचारुद्त्तं अभिसरि-
    स्सामो । [ एहीममलंकारं गृहीत्वार्यचारुदत्तमभिसरित्यावः । ]
    चेटी-अञ्जुए! तह। एदं पुण अभिसारिआसहाअभूदं दुद्दिणं
१२ उण्णमिदं । [ अज्जुके ! तथा । एतत् पुनरभिसारिकासहायभृतं दुर्दिन-
    मुन्नमितम् । ]
    गणिका-हदासे ! मा हु वड्डावेहि । [हताशे ! मा खलु वर्धय । ]
१५ चेटी-एदु एदु अज्जुआ। [ एत्वेत्वज्जुका। ]
                         (निष्कान्ते।)
                         चतुर्थोऽङ्कः।
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चारुदत्तस्य श्लोकानुक्रमणिका।

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CÁRUDATTA

TRANSLATION

Act I PROLOGUE

(At the end of the Benediction, enter the Stage-manager.) STAGE-MANAGER—I left my house just at dawn to-day and now my eyes are, as it were, rolling with hunger like two drops of water on a lotus-leaf! (Walking about) So I will go home and see if there is any arrangement made. (Moving about) This is our house. So I will go in. (Entering and turning round) As the floor has been blackened and variegated by the turning round of iron-pots, and there is the scent like the unctious smell of grease when being purified, and here are pious devotees moving about like some auspicious omen, so is it likely that arrangements (of a meal) are ready? Or that in my hunger the whole world appears to me to be made of rice? I will just call my wife. Madam, will you come here a moment?

(Entering)

Actress—Here I am, sir; it is a good thing you have come. STAGE-MANAGER—Madam, is there anything for breakfast in our house?

Actress-Yes, sir.

STAGE-MANAGER—May you live long! Thus may you be (ever) the giver of good food!

Actress-Sir, I have been waiting just for you.

STAGE-MANAGER—Well, dear, is there what I want? Actress—Yes, sir.

STAGE-MANAGER—So may the gods bless you! Now what have you got, my dear?

ACTRESS-There is ghee, raw sugar, curds and rice.

STAGE-MANAGER—All this in our house?

ACTRESS-No, no, in the market.

STAGE-MANAGER—(Angrily) Oh, you vile woman, so may your hopes be cut off! And you shall go to perdition. I am like a sheaf of grass lifted high up from the hill-top by a fierce wind and then let fall again.

Actress—Well, well, do not be alarmed. Wait a while, sir. Everything will be ready. Why, I have already got it. You will please assist me, sir, in my fast today.

STAGE-MANAGER—What is the name of this fast of yours, madam?

ACTRESS-It is a fast to get a worthy husband.

STAGE-MANAGER-What, in the next life?

Actress-Quite so.

STAGE-MANAGER—Let all that be. But who has advised you to adopt this fast?

Actress-This pious man, Cūrņagostha.

STAGE-MANAGER-Well done, Cürnagoștha well done.

Actress—If you will favour me, sir, then I should like to invite some Brāhmaṇa worthy of our company.

STAGE-MANAGER—A most pious command. So shall I get a good breakfast too. Well then, you go in, madam, and I, on my part, will find a Brāhmaṇa worthy of our company.

(Exit)

ACTRESS—As you command, sir.

STAGE-MANAGER—Where can I find a poor Brāhmaṇa? (Looking) Ah, here comes the noble Maitreya, the Brāhmaṇa who is Cārudatta's friend. So I will invite him. (Moving round) Sir, I invite you. In this matter of 'invitation, do not despise me on the ground of

my poverty. There will be rich food to eat. There is ghee, raw sugar, curds, rice, everything; besides, you will have a gift of gold pieces, too.

(Behind the scenes)

Well, well, invite somebody else. I am not free.

STAGE-MANAGER—Please to enjoy, good sir, this rice, well prepared with butter and raw sugar and curds, and served with hot curry and condiments, this exquisite rice offered with great respect. (1) (Exit)

End of Prologue.

(Then enter the Vidūṣaka.)

VIDUŞAKA—Well, well, invite some one else. I am not free. Well, I say I am not free. What say you? There will be rich food to eat? Well, but I know one would not eat the stone of the very sweetest mango, because that is improper. Now why would you keep on importuning me? I say I am engaged. What say you—'There will be a gift of gold coins?'

Ah, he appears to be repudiated in words (only), but my heart follows him. Oh, misery! That even I should be looking for the invitations of others! I used to pass my days in Cārudatta's house ruminating savoury sweetmeats like a bull at the cross-roads, stuffed up to my very throat, surrounded by a variety of dishes like a painter by numerous pans of paint-dishes that were kept ready throughout the twenty-four hours, seasoned with asafætida, emitting a sweet fragrance at each breath, commanded by a mere lift of the brow, with numerous drinks thrown in; but the same I, now that the noble Cārudatta is poor, must live the life of common people, like the pigeons, moving about elsewhere for my food and then returning to his house.

And there is another wonderful thing; my belly understands the changed condition. It is satisfied with quite a little; and it will bear a good weight of rice when it is offered. It does not demand what is not offered, nor reject (what is offered). Not that I am not satisfied with such a state of affairs.

Here I have got for the noble Cārudatta, who has performed the religious duties (pertaining) to the sixth day, these flowers and this upper garment; so I will be by his side. (Stepping around and looking) Here is the noble Cārudatta, lovely and yet pitiful like the moon at dawn, stepping this way after worshipping the household deities according to his means. So I will approach him. (Exit)

(Then enter the Hero offering oblation, the Vidūṣaka, and a maid-servant with a basket in her hands.)

Hero, (Sighing deeply)—Oh, poverty is indeed a living death to a high-minded person; for

On this threshold of my house, where swans and flocks of cranes separated the flowers from obtations, just there have grown the sprouts of corn of old oblations; and the handful of seeds offered there is eaten by mouths of worms. (2)

VIDŪṣAKA—Don't you, my friend, worry yourself too much.

The young days of a house, like those of a man, are subject to changed conditions. Poverty certainly becomes you who have lost your wealth in charity over the entire land upto the sea, as the loss of light becomes the moon of the dark fortnight.

HERO—Nay, I do not bewail my lost fortune. But the ruin of a man who knows the joys of virtue appears to me to be more frightful; for

Happiness after the experience of misery is glorious

like the sight of a lamp in the midst of darkness; but he who comes to poverty after prosperity lives dead with a body alive. (3)

VIDŪṢAKA—Ah! friend, where has it ail gone, such hoards of wealth, the choicest from sea and town?

Hero, (Sighing)—Friend, gone where my fortune is sunk. See,

My wealth is spent in helping my friends; nor do I remember any one that was refused. This my spirit, however, that has paid the price of confidence, does not perish. (4)

(Gesticulates grief.)

VIDŪŅAKA—Are you grieving for wealth and prosperity?

HERO—In truth, I am not brooding over the loss of riches; for it can come again with a turn of fortune; but this is what burns me at heart, that with the loss of the splendour of riches, my friendship towards the good becomes relaxed. (5)

Moreover, if a man be poor his kinsmen will not abide by his words, his magnanimity becomes ridiculous, and the lustre of the moon of character fades away. Without enmity his friends turn away from him and his difficulties multiply; while the evil deeds that others have done are put upon his head. (6)

VIDŪṢAKA—These damnable money transactions are leaving the house like cowherd-boys scared by flies. But the more you brood over the sorrow at loss of wealth, the more will it sprout up like each shoot of an old clump of reeds in spring. So enough of grieving over it.

HERO—Friend, why should I be grieving? Moreover, am I poor

Whose wife will follow my fortunes, and who have a friend in you that will share my joys and woes?

C. 5

And, what is not found with the poor, I have not lost my magnanimity. (7)

(Enter a courtesan in flurry followed by Viţa and Śakāra.)
ŚAKĀRA—Stop, stop, Vasantasenā, stop.

Why do you go, run, race away stumbling? Well, be pleased, I won't slay you. Just stay; my body is now being burnt by love like a bit of leather fallen in the midst of burning cinders. (8)

VIŢA-Vasantasenā,

Why, with thy grace transformed in fright, thy feet which through instructions in dancing should lightly trip, (now) falling heavily, why dost thou flee like a gazelle frightened by a tiger's pursuit? Why should thine eyes dart sidelong glances that are tremulous and frightened? (9)

ŚAKĀRA—Old man, here goes Vasantasenā.

Closely followed by us two like a she-jackal by a couple of hounds, with anklets on, and with the (merry) laughter of her tinkling girdle, she has stolen my heart with the pericardium. (10)

VıŢA—Vasantasenā,

Covering a hundred steps in one step why dost thou glide away like a female snake overwhelmed with the fear of the lord of birds? When I run at full speed, I am like the wind; or can I not indeed, catch thee? (11)

- Courtesan, (Looking around)— Pallavaka! Pallavaka! Parabhṛtikā! Madhukarikā! Madhukarikā! Madhukarikā! Sārikā! Sārikā! Alas, I have lost my servants; so I must protect myself by myself.
- SAKĀRA—Shout away, lady, shout for the sprout, the cuckoo, the bee, the starling, or for the whole month of spring.

 Who, indeed, can protect thee?

Will it be Vasudeva, the lord of the city of the dead,

or Janmejaya, the son of Kunti? Seizing thee by the tresses of thy hair, I shall carry thee off as Duśśāsana did Sīta. (12)

VITA—Vasantasenā, think of me as a man whose heart is entirely innocent of fear. See,

The darkness of night is familiar to me from the vices of my nature. I have already passed through side-alleys darkened by the murk of black nights. Though it should not be declared before a young woman, yet my witnesses are the guards of the market-place who have escaped being murdered. (13)

COURTESAN—Now I am in doubt of my life, since he vaunts his own qualities. How will such abetain from evil deeds?

VIȚA—Lady, do comply with our request. Look you: a request refused generates anger; and what cannot persons like me do when in anger? You are wood by this powerful hand of mine made long by the sword. Save me and save yourself from the horror of a young woman's murder. (14)

COURTESAN-Even his wooing is frightening.

SAKĀRA—Vasantasenā, the old man speaks well. Surely one should make much of the wooing of a mighty man which is so rare. Look you, girl,

Sharp is the sword, black like a peacock's neck. I will cut off your head or slay you. Have done with provoking men like us. When a person is dead, he surely lives no more. (15)

COURTESAN—Good sir, I am but a courtesan who depends for her living on the virtuous satisfaction of the scions of noble families.

VITA-Sure, that is why we are after you.

Courtesan—Good sir, what do you seek from me, my person or my ornaments?

VIȚA—A creeper should not be stripped of its flowers.

Have done with your ornaments.

COURTESAN-Let me not worry myself now.

ŚAKĀRA—Vasantasenā, you should make love to me—a prince.

COURTESAN-You will rest in peace.

ŚAKĀRA—Listen, old man, listen. This Vasantasenā asks me to rest in peace.

VIȚA—(To himself) The dolt does not see that she is cursing him! When she says "You will be dead" he thinks she means "Tired." Moreover,

He speaks, gesticulating with all his limbs; and what he says is utterly devoid of sense. His movements are improper, his speech vulgar. Here is a new incarnation of a beast in human form. (16)

(Aloud) Vasantasenā, what is it you are saying to my face, so contrary to the ways of courtesans? Look you. The courtesan's house must be reckoned as the resort of all young men; think of yourself, a courtesan, as a wayside creeper! Your body is like merchandise, to be purchased with money. So serve equally the man you love and the man you hate. (17)

COURTESAN-He tests my liking by my birth.

ŚAKĀRA—Old man, here is a lane filled with profound darkness. Don't let the girl give us the slip down there. Ever since the festival of the Love-God, she has been in love with the poor merchant's son, the lad Cārudatta, pleasing only to the eye. Here is the sidedoor of his house.

Courtesan (Delighted, to herself)—This is his house. Fortunately the harassment of my enemies brings me close to my beloved. Well, I will do it. (Slips away.)

SAKĀRA—Eh, old man, the wench is lost, she has slipped away.

VIȚA—How could she he lost? Search her out, do search her out.

ŚAKĀKA—Old man, she is nowhere to be seen.

VIȚA—Confound it all, we have been tripped up! Vasantasenā, you will soon be found out.

Although you are not to be seen in the evening dusk, like lightning confined in the maw of a cloud, yet the perfume wafted by the breeze and the jingling ornaments will betray you. (18)

(The courtesan removes the garland and takes away her ornaments.)

VITA—Ah! how profound is this darkness. For now,
Darkness seems to anoint (my) limbs, and sky to rain
down lampblack; while my sight is all profitless to me
like service done to a vile person. (19)
Moreover

As a ready shelter from dangers and also a source thereof, darkness and a dense forest stand equal. For darkness protects both—the one that causes fear and the other that is troubled by it. (20)

Moreover.

My sight, which could take a wide view in light, being all of a sudden sealed by entering darkness, is as though closed though wide open, owing to the gloom. (21)

COURTESAN—The change in the wall (the break in the continuity of the wall) suggests a side-door. And the darkness here is intense as this part (of the house) is not in use. So I shall wait here. (Stands still.)

Hero—Maitreya, go, and make oblation to the mothers in the square.

VIDUȘAKA—I have no faith. Let someone else go.

HERO-What do you mean?

VIDŪṣAKA—My intellect is like a reflection in a mirror, where right appears left and left, right.

Hero—Idiot, one must worship according to one's means. Gods are pleased with one's devotion. So get along.

VIDŪSAKA—How can I go alone?

HERO-Radanikā, follow this gentleman.

RADANIKĀ—As my master commands.

VIDŪŞAKA—I will take the lamp, lady.

HERO-Let it be, as you think.

VIDŪŞAKA—(Taking the lamp) Radanikā, open the side-door. RADANIKĀ—Very well. (Gesticulates opening of the door.)

(The courtesan extinguishes the lamp with the skirt of her garment.)

VIDŪSAKA--Alas! Alas!

HERO-Friend, what is it?

VIDUṣAKA—As I was going out, a gust of wind from the street came massed up through the open side-door and put out the lamp in my hand.

HERO-Idiot, fie upon you!

VIDŪṢAKA—It was only a small mistake. Radanikā, go, wait for me in the square. I will join you in a moment with a lamp from the inner room. (Exit.)

MAID-Very well, sir. (Moves about.)

COURTESAN—Fortunately the door opens to admit me. I should not worry about my virtue. So I will enter.

(Enters and waits.)

VIȚA—(Observing, to himself, Here is some woman coming out of the house. Good, let me deceive this simpleton with her. (Aloud) Here is perfume that appears to be mingled with the incense of a scented bath.

SAKĀRA—Ay, old man, I can hear the smell with my ears, but I can't see it properly with my nostrils, they are so full of darkness. VIȚA—Stop, stop, where are you going? (Seizes the maid.)

(The maid falls to the ground in fright.)

ŚAKĀRA—Catch her, old man, catch her.

VITA—Here is she, who spurned the scions of noble families in the pride of her youth, being dragged by her tresses that should be adorned with flowers. (22)

SAKĀRA—Old man, have you caught her?

VITA-Yes, she is caught by the trail of the scent.

SAKĀRA—Now, I will cut off the head of this slave girl and then kill her.

VITA-Just catch hold of her.

SAKĀRA—(Seizing the maid)

Now I have seized this wench, by the head, by the hair, by the tresses, by the locks; now you may coo, or scream or squeal distressingly to the Great Lord, to Sankara, or to the Almighty. (23)

(Drags the maid with force.)

MAID-What are you about, gentlemen!

ŚAKĀRA—Old man, I can tell from her voice that she is not Vasantasenā.

VIȚA—Don't release her. She is Vasantasenā, and none else.

Being on the stage, and trained in the arts, surely she is clever at speaking with a changed voice; so do not let her go. (24)

(Entering)

- VIDĒṢAKA—(Holding a lamp) Here I come with the lamp, keeping it alight with the greatest difficulty, as at each step the oil in the bowl is shaken up into waves by the cool breeze blowing down the street.
- MAID—(Kicking Śakāra and crying) O sir, O Maitreya, is this insult or insolence?

VIDUSAKA—None of that, now, none of that. (Stands in suspense at sight of Vita and Sakāra with swords in hand.)

VIȚA—Why, this is Maitreya, friend to the noble Cārudatta.

This, too, is not Vasantasenā. Great Brahmin, we acted thus owing to mistaken identity and not through insolence. Look you, sir,

We are after a certain lady, mistress of her youth, who did not love us; she gave us the slip; but through mistaking this lady for her, we have committed this breach of decorum. (25)

ŚAKĀRA—Oh, damn! She happens to be the maid-servant of that fellow Cārudatta, the son of a poor merchant, and not Vasantasenā. Good, Vasantasenā, good. Entering darkness in between you deceived the old man. And I was deceived by the deceitful tricky wench. That is wholly such a nasty business.

VIDŪŅAKA—Nay, now, this is not right.

VIȚA—Oh Great Brāhmaṇa, here I fold my hands, which is the all-in-all of supplication.

VIDUṣAKA—Well, well. It is not your fault. The fault is rather mine that I should let you entreat me.

Śakāra—Old man, you seem to be mightily afraid of that brat Cārudatta, the son of a poor merchant.

VIŢA—Truly, I am afraid of him.

SAKARA-Why, old man, why?

VITA-Because of his virtues. Look you,

He is rendered poor by the suits of men like me; nor is there any one who is not adorned by his riches. He is like an extensive lake dried up in summer, but dried up after quenching men's thirst. (26)

Great Brāhmaṇa, please do not tell the merchant's son about this matter.

(Exit Vita.)

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SAKĀRA—Māriṣa, my lad, sir, speak to the poor merchant's son, the fellow Cārudatta, in my name—the King's Brother-in-law, Samsthāna salutes you with his turbaned head and says:—the dancing-girl Vasantasenā, fair as gold, the daughter of a courtesan, when pursued per force by two of us, has entered your house with a lot of golden ornaments. She must be handed over tomorrow. Otherwise there will be serious trouble between us. My lad, sir, you can also add—"Let me not, you son of a slave, break your skull like some bulbous root in the throat of a turtle-dove; let me not crack your head like a ripe wood-apple caught between two doors".

VIDUSAKA—Well, as you say. (Frightens the Sakāra with the lamp.)

SAKĀRA—(Looking all round him) Why, where is the old man? He is gone! Alas, the old man!

(Exit Śakāra.)

VIDUȘAKA—Let us tell the noble gentleman that we have made the offering to the deities. Lady, put away resentment from your heart; let not a word be said about this business inside the house.

MAID-Sir, sure I am Radanikā.

VIDŪŞAKA—Come, let us go. (Both walk about.)

HERO-My good girl, is the offering to the deities made?

COURTESAN—(To hereself) He addresses me as his maid. Never mind, I am saved.

HERO—The evening is breezy; so take this mantle.

COURTESAN—(Takes the mantle; with joy) The perfume of the mantle suggests that his youth has not yet lost its ardour.

Hero-Radanikā, you had better enter the inner room.

COURTESAN—(Aside) I have not the good fortune to enter the inner room.

HERO-Well, why don't you enter?

COURTESAN-What am I to say now?

Hero-Why do you tarry, Radanikā?

(Radanikā and Vidūşaka advancing)

MAID-My master, here I am.

Hero-Who, then, is this lady?

Contaminated by my garment which in ignorance I offered her, she shines like a digit of the moon covered up hy autumn clouds. (27)

- Courtesan (Aside)—He is the same person the loveliness of whose form is revealed in the lamp-light, and for whose sake I bear a body kept together only by sighs.
- VIDŪṣAKA—Well, Cārudatta, the king's brother-in-law, Saṁsthāna, salutes you with his turbaned head and says—"The dancing girl, Vasantasenā, the daughter of a courtesan, forcibly carried away by us, entered your house with a lot of golden ornaments. She must be handed over tomorrow".
- Courtesan—So he says "forcibly carried away". Well, then, this is the proper time. (Aloud) Sir, I seek your protection.
- HERO—Don't be afraid, don't be afraid. Is this Vasantasenā? VIDŪṢAKA—What! Vasantasenā! (Aside) Oh Cārudatta, this is that Vasantasenā, who since the festival of the Love-God is, though acquainted only with your eyes, borne by your heart where love is present. So look at her.
- HERO-Friend, I see her,

On whom my love is fixed, when the hoard of my wealth is gone; like the wrath of a coward it must subside in my own breast. (28)

COURTESAN—I have done wrong by entering the place without invitation; and so with my bent head I beg your pardon. HERO—If that be so, I, too, must beg to be excused for having unwittingly treated you as a servant.

VIDŪSAKA—Like a pair of ill-trained bulls pulling a cart in opposite directions, these two are worrying one another. Now whom may I propitiate? Well, now I will beseech Radanikā. Radanikā, I beg of you to pardon me.

HERO—Lady, I am your servant. What does love command me to do?

COURTESAN (Aside)—I should really seek what is sweet. But it would be rather improper to stay here on our first meeting—when I came here just by chance. So I will do this. (Aloud) If, sir, you are pleased with me, let these my ornaments be left here, for the wicked men pursue me because of my ornaments. And I would like to go home under the protection of the noble gentleman.

HERO—Her suggestion is quite proper. Maitreya, take (the ornaments).

VIDUSAKA—Nay, I have no faith.

HERO—Take them, you fool.

VIDŪŞAKA—As you command. Bring them, lady.

(Courtesan takes off her jewellery and hands it over.)

VIDŪṢAKA, (Taking it)—Radanikā, take these golden ornaments; and you keep them on the sixth and seventh day. I will keep them on the eighth which is a holiday.

MAID—(Laughing) Sure, the young master who is busy with his studies, will find some spare time on that day. Well, bring them, sir. (Takes them and exit.)

HERO-Ho, who is there? Bring a lamp.

VIDUŞAKA—Sir, there is no oil in the lamp, as there is no love in a courtesan.

HERO—Well, there is no need of a lamp. (Observing) Here rises the divine moon, the common lamp of the world. So.

Pale as moist dates, the moon is up to light the royal road, a friend to young women; while through the gloom her white rays descend like streams of milk on dried up mire. (29)

Lady, now you can go on the royal highway. Friend, follow the lady.

VIDŪṣAKA—As you command. Come along, lady, come. (Exeunt Omnes.)

End of Act I.

Act II

(Then enter the Courtesan and a Maid.)

Courtesan-What next?

MAID—But I said nothing. How do you ask "What next?" COURTESAN—What did I say, my dear?

MAID—Mistress, it is love, not officiousness, asks the question. What is in your mind?

COURTESAN-What do you guess, my dear?

MAID—I guess that owing to absence of the need to pursue a courtesan's profession, my mistress is in love with some one.

COURTESAN—You have guessed rightly. You have an unerring understanding. That is what is really the matter with me.

MAID—I think my mistress is adorned, though she is without her jewellery. The God of Love is an unexceptional festival of the young.

COURTESAN—Silly girl, how can you love an object that causes anxious longing?

MAID—Mistress dear, I want to ask if he is some prince as lovely as he is respectable.

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Courtesan-I seek pleasure, not service.

MAID—Can it be some Brahmin youth fascinating with his deep learning?

COURTESAN—Perfect confidence is highly cherished. I should have to reverence such a person.

MAID—Is it a visitor, some merchant's son?:

COURTESAN—Mad girl, what woman in love would bear the blasting of her hopes?

MAID—Can I not hear, then, who is this our brother-in-lawelect?

Courtesan-Were you not present at the Love-God's festival? MAID—Yes, I was.

COURTESAN-Then why talk as if you know nothing?

MAID - Speak out, mistress dear, speak out.

COURTESAN—Listen, my dear. It is the merchant's son Carudatta.

MAID—Who protected you, when you sought shelter?

Courtesan—The same.

MAID -Alas, but he is poor.

COURTESAN—'I hat is why I am in love with him. A courte-san in love with a poor man is not reproached.

MAID—But, mistress, do the bees settle on a mango when it is past blossoming?

Courtesan—Yes, my dear, they settle; and that is why they are called (blamed as) honey-seekers.

MAID—But what if owing to loss of wealth he is shy of frequenting a courtesan's house, and does not come for fear that it would create trouble?

COURTESAN-But I love him.

MAID—If you have such high regard for him, why don't you go after him?

COURTESAN—Not that I would not go. But if I go to him all of a sudden, and he finds himself unable to return my obligation, I will not be able to see him again; that is why I am tarrying.

MAID—Ah, so that was why you left your ornaments at his place.

COURTBSAN-That is it.

(Enter a Shampooer, with a hurried toss of the curtain.)

SHAMPOOER-Lady, I throw myself on your protection.

Courtesan—Come, do not have any fear.

MAID—Oh, but who is this fellow?

COURTESAN—Mad girl, does one question a person who seeks shelter?

MAID—But supposing he is some violent fellow?

COURTESAN—Silly girl, a man of virtue deserves to be protected.

SHAMPOOER—Lady, I forgot my manners through fear, not through impudence. You see, noble lady, those who are frightened, or harried, or overwhelmed, or those of easy virtue, are prone to give offence.

Courtesan—Well, well. Be at your ease, sir. I am only a courtesan.

SHAMPOOER—By birth only, not by character.

Courtesan-My dear, just so.

MAID—Mistress wants to know from you, sir, what frightened you.

SHAMPOOER—A creditor, lady.

COURTESAN-If it is only that, give the gentleman a seat.

MAID—Very well. (Offers him a seat.)

COURTESAN-Sit down, sir.

SHAMPOOER—(Aside) From this special hospitality, I infer I, shall succeed in my object. (Sits down.)

COURTESAN-My dear, just this.

MAID—Very well, my lady. Sir, my mistress desires to make your movements on the royal road free of any embarrassments. What is to be done, and to whom?

SHAMPOOER -Listen, lady.

COURTESAN-I am all attention.

SHAMPOOER—Pāṭaliputra is my birth-place. I am a trader by origin. But owing to reverse of fortune I now follow the profession of a shampooer.

Courtesan-So you are a shampooer. You have learnt a delicate art.

SHAMPOOFR—I learnt it as an art. But now it gives me my livelihood.

Courtesan—Your words seem to betray bitterness. What then?

SHAMPOOER—Lady, so having heard about it from visitors, and being keen on seeing great men, I came to Ujjayinī.

COURTESAN—And then?

SHAMPOOER—Immediately I came to this place, I met a certain merchant's son.

COURTESAN-What was he like?

SHAMPOOER—A fine figure of a man, self-possessed, free from conceit, of a gracious presence, but not vain of his graces; clever and sweet, able and (yet) polite, esteemed, not flauning his virtues and contented. He gives, but boasts not of it; remembers even the smallest of good turns, and forgets even the greatest of wrongs. My lady, what need to say more? Even a long full day of summer will scarcely suffice to recount a quarter of the virtues of this noble youth. What more, he regards his own person as if it were for the use of others.

COURTESAN—(Aside) My good girl, who could this be that emulates the virtues of the noble Carudatta?

MAID—I too am curious to know. Who could this be that adorns our city of Ujjayini with his virtues?

COURTESAN-What next?

SHAMPOOER—Then, enslaved by his virtues, I forgot my wife and became his attendant.

Courtesan-Is he poor?

SHAMPOOER—How could you tell that, lady, without being told?

COURTESAN—It is difficult to find all merits in one place. Well, go on.

MAID—Who is the gentleman?

SHAMPOOER-The noble Carudatta.

COURTESAN-That is right. What more?

Shampoobr—Then on account of his slender means, he dismissed his servants, and relieved of the burden of supporting a household, he is living in the merchant's house, with nothing left but his good name. I, too, was asked by him to serve another master. But filled with despair at the thought that I would never find another jewel of a man like him, and that I should not sully this hand of mine by shampooing common men after having touched his delicate, graceful, exquisite person, I turned to the profession of gamblers to keep this accursed body and soul together.

(The courtesan looks at the maid with tears of joy.)

MAID-And then?

Shampooer—Then one day, I lost ten pieces of gold to a man from whom I had won for several days.

COURTESAN-Well then?

SHAMPOOER—So to day as I happened by chance to come to this courtesan's quarter, I was found; and through fear of him I entered this house. So now your ladyship knows everything. COURTESAN—(Aside) Oh pity! So I think do the birds wander about on the destruction of the sheltering tree. (Aloud) Under these circumstances, you are one of us. My girl, come, send away that person.

MAID—Very well. (Exit.)

Courtesan—You need not be anxious about the money. You may regard that the noble Carudatta has paid it.

(Entering)

MAID-I have dismissed that person. He went away satisfied.

SHAMPOOER-I am much obliged.

Courtesan—You may now leave and join your friends and feel happy.

SHAMPOOER—I am disgusted with the world, and may even this very day renounce it. But, Madam, if I can impart this art to one of your attendants, I shall feel grateful to you.

COURTESAN—You should rather wait upon the very person for whose sake you learnt the art.

SHAMPOOER--(Aside) How cleverly has she declined my services! For who would spoil a good turn by accepting a return for it? (Aloud) Good-bye, lady.

COURTESAN-Yes, sir, good-bye, till we meet again.

SHAMPOOER-Well, as you say, lady. (Exit.)

COURTESAN-Well, methinks I hear a sound.

(Entering)

ATTENDANT—Vicchittikā, Vicchittikā, where is my mistress? Courtesan—My good girl, what is that?

ATTENDANT—Oh, I feel cheated, that my mistress did not see Karnapūra's exploit by just leaning forward through the casement, with bosom bowed.

COURTESAN—Small men are easily elated. What makes you feel so conceited?

ATTENDANT-Mistress, listen:

As the auspicious elephant, Bhadrakapotaka, was returning at great speed from a bath, making the royal road fragrant with dripping ichor, he caught hold of an ascetic who was conspicuous by the red colour of his upper garment among a crowd of innumerable men in the street.

COURTESAN-Well, what happened next?

ATTENDANT—Then the ascetic was lashed by the strokes of his trunk, was hauled up between his tusks, and snatched by the feet with his trunk, so that the people started crying "Alas, alas, he is torn to pieces, he is killed"; then I turned back the elephant with blows of my fist and released the ascetic.

COURTESAN—Oh, I feel so happy about it; well, what followed?

ATTENDANT—And then every one said, "How marvellous, this feat of the lad!" but nobody thought of rewarding me. Then, mistress, a certain noble youth glanced at those parts of his person where ornaments are usually worn, and felt with his fingers also, and finding nothing, he blamed his fate and sighed deeply; and then he sent me this mantle through an attendant saying that was all he had.

Courtesan--Who can this be that imitates the virtues of the noble Cārudatta?

MAID—Mistress, I am also curious to know that. Who could this one be?

COURTESAN-It must be some kindly gentleman.

MAID-Well, ask him.

Courtesan—Ah, dear, partiality for one man destroys all other qualities.

MAID-Good man, do you know his name?

ATTENDANT-No, I don't know.

Courtesan—I hat was very thoughtless of you.

MAID--If so, of whom were you speaking now?

ATTENDANT—I know this much—he is good and without conceit.

COURTESAN—Come along, let us have a look at him.

ATTENDANT-Look, mistress, look. Here he goes.

COURTESAN - (Looking from her mansion) My dear, he is the noble Cārudatta himself, with nothing but his sacred thread for upper garment. Before he goes a long way off, let us have a look at him.

(Exeunt Omnes)

End of the Second Act.

Act III

(Then enter the Hero and the Vidūṣaka.)

HERO—Friend, a lute is indeed a jewel not sprung from the sea. For

Like a friend, it follows the lover's heart; it is a discourse of flawless melody on the objects of his love; a beloved companion in the passionate delight of love-dalliance; a co-wife to ladies that comes between them and their loves. (1)

- VIDUŞAKA—It is a long time, my friend, that the streets are deserted in response to proclamation. Even the dogs have gone to sleep. But we get no sleep. And here is moreover this other wonderful thing. I cannot enjoy this cursed lute. I wish it had its strings snapped in the stronger parts.
- HERO—Friend, the singing to-day was mostly sweet owing to a variety of emotional effects; and yet you did not enjoy it!
- VIDUŞAKA—That is exactly why I did not enjoy it. Even a sweet dish eaten in large quantities causes indigestion.

HERO—The singing was in every way clear. For,
Passionate, loud and sweet, equable, clear, full of
feeling, (although) not accompained by gestures—or
what need to praise it highly in various ways by saying
this and that—if he were behind a wall, I should have
thought it was a woman. (2)

VIDŪṣAKA—You may praise as you like. But I have no respect for a man who sings and a woman who studies. A man singing does not look well like a priest wearing garlands of red flowers. And a woman studying, looks as ugly as a cow with a slit nose.

HERO—Friend, it is already mid-night. Darkness has settled in the streets, and the absence of any traffic makes Ujjayinī appear to be hushed in sleep. For, Having made room for darkness, the moon of the eighth day sets as, when a wild elephant plunges into water, the ends of his tusk are gradually sunk. (3)

VIDUṣAKA—You are quite right. Darkness gets its chance from the sinking moon and seems to descend from the house-top.

HERO—(Stepping round) Here is our house. Vardhamānaka! Vardhamānaka!

VIDŪṣAKA—Vardhamānaka! Vardhamānaka, open the door.

(Entering)

SERVANT-Ho! the noble Maitreya!

HERO-Vardhamānaka!

SERVANT-Oh, my master ! Sir, I salute you.

HERO-Bring water to wash our feet.

Servant—(Moving about) Here is water to wash the feet.
(Washes the hero's feet.)

VIDŪSAKA—Vardhamānaka, wash mine feet, too.

SERVANT—When the feet are well washed, you will be rolling on the ground. Waste water! Or rather bring (your

feet) I will wash (them). (Gesticulates the washing of Vidūṣaka's feet.)

VIDUŞAKA—O, the slave-boy has not only washed my feet but my face too.

HERO-Friend,

This sleep, that hangs upon the eyes, seems to creep over me from the region of the forehead, and swift and invisible like old age it grows in intensity as it saps a mortal's strength. (4)

Maitreya, let us sleep.

(Exit servant.)

(Entering with a casket of jewellery in her hands)

A MAID--Noble Maitreya, wake up, wake up.

VIDŪSAKA—What is it, lady?

MAID—I was to hand over this gold casket after the lapse of the sixth and seventh day. To-day is the eighth.

HERO—Is that Vasantasena's property?

MAID—Yes. Tell him, master, tell him that he must take it. HERO—Take it, Maitreya.

VIDŪṢAKA—Why not take this jewellery inside the inner apartments?

HFRO—Idiot! The mistress of the house must not see jewellery worn by outsiders.

VIDŪṢAKA—No help! Bring it; I will take what is (sure) to be stolen by thieves.

(Maid gives it and exit.)

VIDŪṢAKA—Now, why did you give your mantle to the courtesan's servant?

HERO-Out of sympathy.

VIDŪŞAKA—What? Sympathy even for such a one?

HERO-Friend, do not say so.

VIDŪŅAKA—I have to roll on the ground like an ass of burden.

HERO-I am troubled by sleep. Keep quiet.

VIDŪŞAKA—Sleep well to rise a happy man. I, too, will sleep.

(Both sleep.)

(Then enter Sajjalaka.)

SAJJALAKA-Here I am.

By my strength and skill, I have made a passage for my work that would easily admit the breadth of my body. Now will 1 creep along the ground with my body rubbed like a snake that sheds his worn-out skin. (5)

Ha, I have entered here by cutting a hole at the sidedoor of the garden-wall. So now I will get into the inner square. (Reflecting in sadness) Oh,

Let wise men call it mean, this which goes on when folks are asleep—for it is cruelty and not valour to overpower by deceit those that repose in trust. Yet this condemnable position which leaves a man independent of others, is far better than the folded hands of servility; and this was the course adopted by Drona's son in days gone by when he slew the sleeping princes. (6)

(Reflecting)

I feel no compunction in my mind if I come across the house of a merchant who is rich and greedy, who disregards honest men, and is ruthless in his business. (7) Let whatever happen! What will not the Love-God drive us to! Let me set to work. Oh!

Which is the spot that has become loose by running water and can be broken through without a sound? Where can a gaping hole be cut into the wall which with ease can give a view of the interior? Where has the house become dilapidated, worn out with saltpetre and thinned by falling bricks? Where is it that I may not encounter women and (yet) gain my purpose? (8)

(Stepping round) Here is (revealed) the lay-out of the site. The presence of moisture shows this portion of the mansion to be the best (suited for my purpose) in the house. So here will I make a breach for entrance. Ha, but what kind of breach should I make now? Lion-stride or full moon? Mouth of fish or crescent-

Lion-stride or full moon? Mouth of fish or crescentmoon? Tiger-jaw or triangle? Shall the breach look like a seat or like an elephant's mouth? How can thevotaries of my art be taken by surprise? (9)

Well, I will cut the 'Lion-stride'.

VIDŪṣAKA—Oh, you are awake, aren't you?

HERO-What is it?

VIDUSAKA—I cannot sleep any more than a Buddhist mendicant who has made an assignation with a serving wench. My left eye throbs. I fancy I see a thief cutting a hole. If that is the feeling that wealth gives, I would belong to the tribe of the poor.

HERO-Fie on you, you fool. You long for poverty!

SAJJALAKA—Now what shall I use to mark out the line of the breach? Why, this will do, sacred thread by day and measuring tape by night.

When to-night I shall have breached the walls of this (house), leaving them even after cutting, and applying the cutting instrument but once, the neighbours with gloomy faces will at dawn, tomorrow, condemn my crime but praise my skill. (10)

Bow to Kharapata. Pow to the Gods that go by night. (Does as decided on.) Well, well, I have finished my work. Let me now enter. (Entering) Ah, there is a lamp burning. I must move away. Tut! I am Sajjalaka; A cat to leap, a wolf to sneak away, a hawk to descry a house, sleep to gauge the strength of the slumbering, a snake to glide; illusion itself in changing either form

or hue, goddess of speech to understand the dialects of the land, a light by night, darkness in dangers, the wind on land and a boat on water. (11)

(Looking around) Being a stranger, I have no knowledge of the extent of (this man's) affluence; but I have entered relying on the appearance of the house. But I find no special piece of furniture. Is he a poor man after all? Or does he keep what is worth seeing concealed and hence out of use? But, the mansion is nobly built. He must be a man who has dissipated his fortune on pleasure.

Though so poor, yet out of love for his birth-place he keeps the house and dearly loves it, even when it is time to sell it. (12)

Well, let me see. Or rather I should not trouble a gentleman who is in the same plight as myself. I will go.

VIDŪṢAK 1-Oh, take this golden casket.

SAJJALAKA—Did he say 'a golden casket'? Did he speak on seeing me? Or through want of courage he talks in sleep? Well, I must see. (Observing) He is really asleep. For,

His breathing is free from fear, even, and comes at equal intervals; the body lies stretched out at the joints, extended beyond the measure of the bed. His eyes are firmly closed, the space between the eyelashes not quivering. Had he been feigning sleep, he would not have borne the lamp in his face. (13)

Now, where is it? Ah, it is revealed in the light of the lamp in a portion of the tattered mantle. He holds it firmly. This is a proper moment. Here I have some moths. I will release one to extinguish the lamp. (Releases one from a bee-box) Ha, he falls down after extinguishing the lamp.

VIDUŞAKA—Alas! the lamp is out! I am robbed. Ho, Cārudatta, take this golden casket. I cannot sleep for fright any more than a trader who has lost the right roadl conjure thee, by my Brahminhood, if thou dost not take it.

SAJJALAKA—What need of imprecations? I will take it.

VIDŪṢAKA—(Handing over) Now will I sleep undisturbed like a trader who has sold his merchandise.

SAJJALAKA—Sleep sound, great Brahmin! (Reflecting) Ah! that I should take away what a Brahmin gives me in confidence!

A curse on poverty and on youth that knows no remorse, for I blame this wicked act and yet do it. (14)

(A drum is beaten behind the scenes.)

SAJJALAKA—(Listening) Ah, it is morning. Well, I shall get away.

(Exit Sajjalaka.) (Entering)

MAID—(Shouting) Noble Maitreya, a thief cut a hole in the side-door of our orchard and entered.

VIDŪṢAKA, (Rising in haste)—What say you, lady?
(The maid repeats "In the orchard—." etc.)

VIDUSAKA—Cut a hole in the thief?

MAID—Confound the fool! A thief cut a hole and got in.

VIDUSAKA-Well, come, show it to me.

MAID-(Stepping round) There.

VIDŪṢAKA—O damn! That son of a slave-girl, that cur got in all right. Lady, come, let us tell the glad news to Cārudatta.

(Both advancing)

Ho, Cārudatta, I have got some glad news for you.

HERO—(Waking) What, glad news for me? Is Vasantasenā come?

VIDŪṣAKA—Not Vasantasenā, but Vassantasena is come

HERO-Radanikā, what is it?

MAID—Master, a thief has cut a hole in the side-door of our orchard and got in.

HERO-What, a thief got in?

VIDŪṢAKA—Well, friend, you always say "Maitreya is an idiot," "Maitreya is a blockhead." Have I not acted wisely in handing that golden casket to you?

HERO-You handed that to me?

VIDŪŞAKA-Yes, of course.

HERO-What time?

VIDŪŞAKA-At midnight.

HERO-What, at midnight? Did you really give me?

VIDŪṣAKA—Yes, Cārudatta, I gave it to you when you were awake.

HERO-Alas! The golden casket has been stolen.

VIDUSAKA—Now, give it back to me.

HERO—(Aside)

Who will believe the truth? Everyone will suspect me. For in all crimes impotent poverty is an object of suspicion. (15)

(Entering)

THE BRAHMIN LADY—Radanikā, Radanikā, come. She does not hear. Well I shall rap at the door. (Does so.)

MAID—Oh, a rap at the door. My mistress calls me. (Moving about) Here I am, Mistress.

LADY—I hope they are not hurt or killed, my husband or the noble Maitreya?

Main—They are all right, my master and the noble Maitreya. But the jewellery of that person is stolen by burglars.

LADY-Stolen by burglars, you say?

MAID-Yes.

LADY—How is that person to be recompensed? Well, I will give this. (Touching her ears) Alas! This is only a palm leaf. How habit deceives me! What may I do now? (Reflecting) Well, I have it. I have received from my family a necklace worth a lakh. But would my lord accept it, out of pride? Well, this is what I will do. (Exit.)

VIDUŞAKA—With bent head I beg your pardon for this fault which was caused by darkness. Now you may put it into my hands.

HFRO-Why do you worry me, now?

You have all these days known my character, and yet you do not believe me? How much more then that person that lives by her art and is clever at deceit? (16)

VIDŪṢAKA—So, methinks, unfortunate as I am, I must have put it into the hands of the burglar. (Stands apart in dejection.)

THE BRAHMIN LADY—Radanikā, call the noble Maitreya.

MAID-Noble Maitreya, the mistress calls you.

VIDŪŞAKA—What, me?

MAID—Yes, of course.

VIDTŞAKA—Well, I will come. (Advances.)

LADY-Noble Maitreya, please to accept this present.

VIDUȘAKA—Such a costly present ill goes with our condition.
What is the occasion of this (present)?

LADY—Why, I observe a fast on the sixth day; and the occasion for it is my desire to secure the blessings of a Brahmin by making him the present of the best of my possessions.

VIDUSAKA-But to-day is the eighth day.

LADY—It was through mistake that it was not performed. So to-day I offer worship.

- VIDŪṣAKA—The present is so out of proportion (to the occasion) that it seems to be made out of compassion. (Aside) What should I do, Radanikā.
- MAID—(Aside) My mistress acts thus to free my master from debt by handing it to you, thinking that my master must be worried about what to give to that person. So accept it.
- LADY—As the pearl-string has sprung from water, and it is difficult to meet you, I have forgotten the formality. Take this.
- VIDUṣAKA—(Taking) Let everything be. But there are tears in your eyes.
- LADY—The temple smoke has brought those tears to my eyes.
- VIDŪSAKA—I conjure thee by the noble Carudatta, if thou don't tell the truth.

LADY—Alas! (Exit.)

VIDŪṣAKA—She has gone without speaking her grief in words but betraying it by her tears. (Advances) Ho, here it is.

Hero-What is it?

VIDŪṣAKA—The fruit of marrying a lady from a family of equal rank.

HERO-So my wife takes pity on me?

VIDUSAKA-Yes, that is it.

HERO-Fie on me. To-day I feel a dead man.

So powerless I am through loss of wealth, that a woman pities me with her wealth. Thus the man is in fact but a woman, and the woman, man. (17)

VIDŪŞAKA—The lady entreats you from her heart, I entreat you with my bowed head. Take this.

HERO—Well, as you say. (*Taking*) Friend, take this pearlstring and go to Vasantasenā.

My desire having indulged fully in my wealth now unworthily seeks woman's wealth, hanging between

my pride and my duty. O fie, what good is a (noble) family if a man is poor? (18)

VIDŪṣAKA—Oh that a necklace worth a lakh is to be given to rocompense a golden casket worth but a trifle!

HERO-Friend, do not say so.

Give this as the price of that great confidence which inspired her to make the deposit with us. (19)

Exeunt Omnes
End of the Third Act.

Act IV

(Enter Vasantasenā in love, and her maid with a pictureboard, holding a paint-box and brushes in her hand.)

COURTESAN-My good girl, do you think it is like him?

MAID—Mistress, that is exactly how that noble youth looked when I saw him from a distance with eyes that sought him with great regard in the hubbub of riot caused by the elephant.

Courtesan—Now you speak falsely thus proving the proverb "Sly are those that live in courtesans' quarter".

MAID—What is that? "Every one in courtesans' quarter is so polite"? Look you, my mistress, Nimba trees do grow in a Campaka garden. My heart is charmed that it is so very like. I am praising it in very truth: he is indeed, the very God of Love.

Courtesan—My good girl, I want to avoid being ridiculed by my friends.

MAID—That is right. Courtesans, they say, regard their friends as their rivals.

(Enter another maid with ornaments in her hand.)

MAID—Is my mistress well?

COURTESAN-Well my good girl, you are welcome.

- MAID—Mistress, mother bids:—"Here stands the lotus carriage brought into the gateway and turned round; so be quick with your ornaments and come along." Here are the ornaments please to put them on, mistress.
- COURTESAN—What! does the noble Carudatta honour me with those ornaments?
- MAID—No, no; the person who sent these ornaments is the King's brother-in-law Samsthāna.

COURTESAN-Get thee gone, impudent creature!

MAID—Forgive me, mistress, forgive me. I am simply repeating the message. (Falls at her feet.)

Courtesan—Rise, rise. I am impatient with the bad message, not with thee.

MAID - What should I tell mother?

COURTESAN—Tell mamma that I will put on the ornaments when I shall have to get out to meet the noble Cārudatta.

MAID—Very well. (Exit.)
(Then enter Sajjalaka.)

- SAJJALAKA—At night I committed a condemnable wrong overcoming sleep and darkness and fear. But now at the rising of the Sun my courage gradually becomes fainter like the moon by day and I am filled with fear. (1) Fortunately the day dawned after I had finished my work. Now I have done this just to redeem Madanikā-Vasantasenā's servant-maid. (Stepping round) This is Vasantasenā's house. So I will enter. (Entering) Is Madanikā in the inner part of the house? But, courtesans are in the inner part during the early part of the day. So she must be just there. So I will call her. Madanikā! Madanikā!
- MAID—(Listening) That sounds like Sajjalaka's voice.

 Mistress is engaged. So I will advance (to him).

 (Advancing) Here I am.

SAJJALAKA—Come here, please.

MAID—Why do you look so frightened?

SAJJALAKA-Not at all; but I want to tell you something.

Courtesan—Well, my girl, put this picture-board on my bed.

(Looking out) Where is the fool gone? Or rather she must not have gone far. So I will look for her.

(Stepping round and looking) Oh, there she is, talking to some man whom she seems to be drinking up with her very loving eyes. I think this is some one who demands her of me by purchase.

SAJJALAKA-Listen to a secret.

Courtesan—It is improper to listen to another's secret; I will go away.

SAJJALAKA—Would Vasantasenā—(Stops when half through the words.)

COURTESAN—I am the subject of their conversation. Well, I will listen. (Turns back again and waits.)

SAJJALAKA—Give you for a price?

COURTESAN -- It is the same person. Well, I will listen.

MAID—Sajjalaka, mistress has already spoken of my giving away.

SAJJALAKA—Well then, give this to her; and tell her thus.

These ornaments seem to be made to the measure of your body. Show them not openly but wear them for love of me. (2)

MAID-Let me have a look at them.

SAJJALAKA—Take. (Shows.)

MAID-It seems I have already seen these ornaments.

COURTESAN-These ornaments appear like mine.

MAID-Tell me, tell me, how did you come by these?

SATIALAKA-I acted daringly for love of you.

BOTH-Oh, this rash fellow!

MAID—(To herself) His form has become detestable to my mistress on account of this violent deed. (Aloud) Alas, for my take you have compromised both your person and character.

SAJJALAKA—Idiot, fortune dwells with daring.

MAID—You are so ignorant. Who will sell his body for his life? Now in whose house did you perpetrate this breach of faith?

SAJJALAKA—As I learnt in the morning—it was Cārudatta, the merchant's son, who lives in the merchants' square.

Вотн-На!

SAJJALAKA—All your limbs drooping in distress, eyes dilated in confusion, how you tremble like a doe pierced by shafts and (yet) are filled with compassion! (3)

MAID—Tell the truth. In doing this violence in the merchant's house, did you wound or kill with your weapon any noble youth?

COURTESAN—Well, she asks exactly as I should have asked. .

SAJJALAKA—Madanikā, is this not enough that I should be adding another evil! Surely I have not wounded or killed any one with my weapon.

MAID—Is that true, Sajjalaka?

Sajjalaka-Yes.

MAID—That is good, Sajjalaka. That pleases me.

Sajjalaka—What pleases you—you said? So, it is thus, Madanikā.

My heart being bound for love of you, I commit this crime—though sprung in a family of ancestors who lived content. How I preserve my passion-smitten frame—and you call me a friend and yet go to another! (4)

MAID—Sajjalaka, listen. These ornaments belong to my mistress. (Whispers in his ear.) It is thus.

- SAJJALAKA—So, tortured by summer-heat and seeking shade, I have sought the self-same branch whose leaves erstwhile I stripped in ignorance. (5)
- COURTESAN—Since he is repenting—I think he has committed a crime.
- SAJJALAKA—Madanikā, what shall I do under the circumstances?
- MAID—Return where they belong. My mistress will not put them on.
- SAJJALAKA—But if in anger he hands me over to the police as a thief, what shall I do, then?
- MAID—Don't be afraid. He is a gentleman who will be pleased with good qualities.
- Courtesan—Good, dear girl, you are without reproach.

 How those words adorn you!

SAJJALAKA-But I find it absolutely impossible to go there.

MAID—Here is another way.

SAJJALAKA-What is that other way?

MAID—Do the merchant's son and my mistress recognise you?

SAJJALAKA-Not at all.

Maid—In that case, give the jewellery to my mistress in the name of the merchant's son. That done, you will be safe, that gentleman will be free from anxiety and I shall have nothing to worry about. Otherwise, were I to deceive my mistress I shall again be a slave.

Sajjalaka—Madanikā, I am pleased.

COURTESAN—Well, I will retire to the inner room, and sit down. (Does so.)

MAID—Come, Sajjalaka, wait for me in the Love-God's temple. I shall speak to my mistress at the proper moment.

SAJJALAKA—Very well. (Exit.)
C. 7 37

(Then enter another maid.)

MAID—All happiness to my Lady. Here comes a certain Brahmin from the merchant's son to see my lady.

COURTESAN-(Respectfully) Go, bring him quick.

MAID-Very well. (Advancing) Come, come, sir.

(Entering)

VIDUSAKA—(Looking all round) Ah, this splendour of the courtesan's house! Here are learned men from various towns busy reading books. Various delicacies are under preparation. Lutes are played on. Gold-smiths are carefully designing various kinds of jewellery.

MAID-Here is my lady. Sir, please to advance.

VIDŪṣAKA—(Approaching) Blessings to your ladyship.

Courtesan—You are welcome, sir. My dear, bring a seat for the gentleman, and water to wash his feet.

MAID—As my lady commands. (Gives him a seat and water for his feet.) Please take this seat, sir.

VIDTSAKA—(Sitting) Please sit down, lady. I have to say something.

COURTFSAN- (Sitting) I am all attention.

VIDTSAKA—What is the extent of the value of that jewellery? COURTESAN—Why do you ask me that, sir?

VIDÜŅAKA—Listen, lady. You indeed deposited that jewellery with Cārudatta because you relied on his good qualities. But he has lost it in gambling.

COURTESAN—In gambling? Well, that is right. What next? VIDESAKA—Please, therefore, to accept this pearl-necklace as price of the jewellery.

Courtesan (To herself)—Fie on this life of a courtesan!

He despises me as a greedy woman. If I don't accept
it, it will be the same fault over again. (Aloud) Bring
it, sir.

VIDUSAKA-Here it is, take it, lady.

COURTESAN (Taking it)—Tell him, sir, that I have accepted it. VIDUSAKA (To himshlf)—Well, she did not trouble to say a few formal words. (Aloud) Very well. (Gives and exit.)

COURTESAN—Bravo, Cārudatta, Bravo! How in this reverse of fortune you have saved your pride from a fall!

(Entering)

MADANIKA- Mistress, here comes a man from the mer-chant's son and wants to see you.

COURTESAN — Have I seen him before, or is he a new comer? MADANIKĀ — No, mistress, I think he is some servant of that one.

COURTESAN-Go, bring him in.

MADANIKA Very well. (Exit.)

COURTESAN --- Oh, what a lovely day!

(Then enter Madanikā with Sajjalaka.)

SAJJALAKA—How painful is an uneasy conscience!

If some one, walking briskly by, marks me, or if he quickly advances to me in confusion, or stands still, my mind suspects them all alike through its own guilt; for a man's own guilt makes him suspicious. (6)

MADANIK 3--Here is my lady. Advance, sir.

SAJJALAKA (Advances) - All happiness to your ladyship.

COURTISAN-Welcome, sir. My dear, give the gentleman a seat.

SAJJAI AKA—Let be, let be. Here I take a seat. I have some business which must be speedily attended to.

COURTESAN-If so, speak out, sir.

SAJJALAKA—I am sent by the noble Cārudatta with this message:—" It is difficult to take care of the jewellery entrusted to me because the house is in neglect through lack of use and the members of my family are away; so take it back."

COURTESAN-Well, sir, give it to Carudatta.

SAJJALAKA-Lady, surely I shall not go (to him).

- COURTESAN—I believe, you have brought this jewellery by committing theft at his house. You should have some consideration for his virtues, sir.
- SAJJALAKA—(To himself) How did she find me out?
- Courtesan—Who is there? Bring a carriage for the gentleman.
- MADANIKA-I seem to hear the sound of wheels; so the carriage must have come.
- COURTESAN—(Adorning Madanikā with her jewellery) Sir, get into the carriage with the lady.
- MADANIKĀ What is this, mistress?
- Courtesan—Nay, don't say so. You are a free woman now. Take her, sir. (Taking hold of Madanikā, gives her over to Sajjalaka.)
- SAJJALAKA—(To himself) When can I requite her? Or rather, let evil be averted.

A man seeking to requite another, gains his wish (only) through (the latter's) calamity. May that calamity of hers or of his befall their enemies. (7)

(Exit Sajjalaka with her.)

COURTESAN-Caturikā!

(Entering)

- A MAID-Here I come, my lady.
- COURTESAN-My good girl, see, wide awake, I have seen a dream like this.
- MAID—I am glad; that: is just the play known as "The Ambrosial Act".
- COURTESAN—Come, we shall take this jewellery and go to the noble Cārudatta.
- MAID—Good, my mistress. But, then, here is a storm come up—a friend to ladies going to their lovers.
- COURTESAN—Now, wretch, don't increase (my longing).

 MAID—Come, mistress, come.

 (Exeunt.)

End of Act IV.

CĀRUDATTAM

NOTES

Act I

- P. 1. The Cārudatta stands apart from the other plays of the group in this that its prologue is altogether different from that in the other plays and is unique in several ways. There is no benedictory stanza neither in the simple form nor in the form of the Mudrālamkāra wherein the names of the principal characters are woven together; the Sūtradhāra speaks Prākṛta, which is unusual; the subject-matter of the prelude has nothing to do with the Sūtradhāra's proper business of staging a play; in fact he is not even conscious of the fact that he is there to introduce a play to the audience; and lastly the prologue, unlike the prologues in the other plays, is very lengthy.
- I3, जाव...जाणामि- the present tense in the sense of the future ज्ञाम्यामि according to "यावत्-पुरानिपातयो" रिति भविष्यति लट्.
- l^b. संविधा preparation of food—rather an unusual sense भोज्यसंविधानम्.
- 16. ळोही = लाही stands for the simple लाहकटाह of the सृच्छ०. णेउच्यामण० = स्नेहोद्भावन०. As a matter of fact the proper equivalent is स्नेहोद्भामण (स्नेह + उद्भामण); the expression is obscure; possibly it means "The smell of grease when stirred and shaken". Dr. C. Kunhan Raja thinks that the expression is derived from Malayalam नेट्यप्प = a rice cake (अप्प) fried in ghee (नेट्यो) + मण smell in Malayalam. So the passage means "I sense a sweet smell like the smell of cake fried in ghee". विविद्सां जा अध्रुपा विविद्यों पुरासना । वतानुष्टापको धार्मिकजन: Cf. विविद्या तु ग्रुश्रूषा परिचर्यापुरासना ।

- अमर॰ II. 1422. Woolner takes the word in the sense of 'Attendants'. It is, however, suggested that the reading should be पिंडवेस्सअजणो—प्रतिवेद्यजनः i. e. neighbours; the characters प and व are so alike in Malayalam, that they are likely to be interchanged.
- P. 2. I²². एवं सोभणाणि...दत्तिआ होहि.—Observe the construction; we expect शोभनानां भोजनानां दात्री—genetive instead of the accusative; दत्तिआ again—paraphrased as दात्री—is obscure. दन्तिआ printed in the text has no Ms. authority.
- 1³⁴. अन्तळावणे—(अन्तर् + आपणे) in the market. आपणे loc. would give the same sense, so that the word अन्तर् seems to be superfluous.
- I³⁶. एवं...आसा छिन्दोअदु। अभावं च गमिस्मिसि।—Cf. the corresponding passage in मृच्छ॰ where symmetry is secured by the use of the form of the future of the verb in both the sentences:—एउचं दे आसा छिडिजस्मिदि। अभावं अ गमिस्सिसि।
- I³¹. चण्डप्पवादळण्डुओ विश्र वरण्डी—This in place of the obscure বংण्डलम्बुओ of the মৃত্ত; ळण्डुओ can hardly give তण्डित:—nor can বংण्डी give বংण्डा. It is, therefore, suggested that they should be altered to কण्डिओ and বংण्डो respectively. As for ळण्डुओ—it is possible to explain the form by ळण्डुकः—derived from the root ळण्ड् + the affix उक (ज्), on the analogy of नाशुक disappearing or perishing; कासुक, पातुक, घातुक, भावुक etc.
- I⁴⁰. मा भाआहि—मा बिभीहि—Do not be alarmed; in मृच्छ॰ we have मर्पयतु,—"Please forgive me"; and that is quite proper as the Sūtradhāra had got wild with her as is evident from his imprecations: एवं दे आसा छिन्दीअदु। अभावं च गमिस्सवि।
- P. 3. 149. अण्णजादीए = अन्यजात्याम् in another i. e. the next birth, what in मृच्छ्र• is described as पारलीकिकः.
- I⁵¹.. सब्वं दार्व चिद्वदु—This sentence occurs in many of the plays of the group; Cf. अविमारक V. 5³³, बालचरितम् III⁹³,

- प्रतिज्ञा IV. 1¹³. को अणु अच्याण् उववासस्स उवदेसिओ—the next sentence by नटी in answer to this question runs thus:— इमिणा विडवस्सएण चुण्णगोद्देण।—This is rather queer, for we expect अअं विडवस्सओ चुण्णगोद्दो. There is thus an anacoluthon. Further विडवस्सएण according to the ms. marked म्व is पिडवेस्सएण which would give प्रतिवेश्येन—by a neighbour.
- I⁶'. आमन्तणस्स मा द्रिद्दं त्ति मं अवमण्णेहि। The construction . is obscure. आमन्त्रणस्य is explained as सम्बन्धे पष्टी—आमन्त्रण- विषये मां द्रिद् इति मावमन्यस्व। The sentence is not to be found in मृच्छ.
- P. 4. I. 1. घिदगुळदहि etc. The verse is not to be found in मृच्छकटिक. भूविअसूवोवदंससम्भिण्णं—mixed with hot (भूपित) curry (सूप) and spice (उपदंश) or भूपित may be taken to mean हिङ्ग्वादिवासितेन—mixed with scented curry and spice. सकारदत्तमिद्वं—This is wrongly paraphrased as सन्कारदत्तमृष्टम् in Gaṇapati Sāstri's text. मिद्धं is मिष्टं, मथुरम्।
- I. i. ' সন্ধি—should be সন্থা or সত্যী from which the word সাঠা (Marathi) seems to be derived. Dr. C. Kunhan Rāja understands the word as being the Prākṛtisation of the Walayalam word সতিহ—stone.
- l. 18. एसो वाआ...गच्छीअदि—The sentence is very obscure—what does एसो (एप:) the subject of गच्छीअदि (गम्यते) refer to? Obviously एप must be connected with प्रत्याख्यातः and अनुबध्यमानः so that it would mean—"Here he goes—declined in words but followed in my mind"; गच्छीअदि passive, however, hardly suits the context and will have to be emended to गच्छिद. Or गच्छीअदि (गम्यते) is to be understood in the sense of "अवगम्यते" अर्थात् मया—"I know him to be one whom I have repudiated with words but whom I follow in my mind", i. e. although I have said "No" to his request, yet my mind is tempted by the offer. अहं वि णाम... तक्केमि—The verb तर्कयामि is used here in a particular sense—as Gaṇapati Sāstri explains:—(सामिकाषं) चिन्तयामि।

- P. 5. I.: 1¹². ओगगारणसुगन्धेहि—उद्गारणसुगन्धिभि:—Woolner translates "fragrant for gargling" taking it as an attribute of अन्तरन्तरपाणीएहि; but like other epithets this, too, must go with असणप्यआरेहि। The various kinds of dishes are so fragrant that the breath from the mouth too is sweetened by them.
- I. 1¹⁴. चच्चरवुमहो.....रोमन्थाअमाणो a common enough image of a glutton. Cf. मालविकाप्रिमित्र—विपणिगतः इव वृषभः आर्यगीतमः I IV. 15⁴⁰.
- I. 1¹⁸. अण्णं च अच्छरिअं |...ण खु...सन्तुद्वो | This portion is not found in the मृच्छकटिक:
- I. 1²¹. सद्वीकिद्देवकय्यस्स...this is पष्टीकृतदेवकार्यस्य—or as Gaṇapati Sāstri paraphrases it—संस्थीकृतदेवकार्यस्य i. e. one who has performed worship of the gods in the proper manner; but if this is the meaning we rather expect "संद्विकिद"—we cannot account for the dropping of the nasal. In मृच्छ० we have सिद्धीकिद०
- I. 1³². अन्तळिक्खवासों—is rather अन्तरीक्षवासः than अन्तरीयवासः as paraphrased. The meaning of अन्तरीक्षवास is not clear—though it is obviously the प्रावारक of which the Ganikā later on remarks अणुदासीणं जोवणं से पडवासगन्धों सूगृदि।
- P. 6. I. 145. चाङ्गेरिकाहस्ता--The word चाङ्गेरिका is thus explained:— चुक्रिकाख्या वातिपत्तहरा रुच्या काचिदोषिः। चाङ्गेरी चुक्रिका दन्तराठाम्बद्याम्ब्ललोणिका। इत्यमरः। It is the plant known as wood-sorrel. But it is not clear why the चेटी carries it in her hand. We have the same stage direction (चाङ्गेरिकाहस्ता) in अविभारक Act IV. But मागिधका who is thus described says "भिट्टदारिकाये सुमणावण्याश्रं मण् आणीश्रदि" "I am taking unguent and flowers for the princess". It thus appears that she has in her hands a basket in which she carries these. चाङ्गेरिका is probably a misreading for बङ्गेरिका which means a basket. Dr. Weller in his translation of अविभारक renders चांगेरिकाहस्ता to mean "Carrying a basket in her hand"; obviously he accepts the reading वङ्गेरिका for चाङ्गेरिका; and as Dr. Morgen-

stierne points out, the word वक्नेरिका 'a basket' occurs in the दशकुमारचरितम् (Ns.) P. 123.

- I. 146. द्रिष्टं खलु...सरणम्।—Vāmana cites a sentence ब्यसनं सोछ्वासं मरणम्।. There is no reason to believe that he is citing our चारुदत्त, although the sentence is undeniably similar to the one in our text. It is interesting to note that वामन cites in the same context the sentence द्यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्य असिष्टासनं राज्यम्। which is found in the मृच्छकटिक and not चारुद्त. Is it likely that व्यसनं सोच्छ्वासं मरणम् was to be found in the version of the मृच्छकटिक extant in the days of वामन ?
- 1. 2. यासां बलि:—The stanza is cited by वामन. The question is "Did वामन know चारुदत्त and cite from it?" Morgenstierne is at great pains to prove that the stanza in question is a quotation from the चारुदत्त and not from the मुच्छकटिक; but it is not likely that वामन who cites the sentence द्यंत हि नाम etc. from the मुच्छकटिक goes to the चारुदत्त for this stanza यामां बलिः etc., when he knew that the same belonged to the मुच्छकटिक; and then there is one more decisive argument in favour of the view that वामन is citing from the मुच्छ० and not चारु० in that वामन gives विलुसपूर्व: in the second line—which is found in मुच्छकटिक—in place of the reading विभक्तपुष्पः of the चारुद्त. Of all the variants for the stanza this is certainly the most important and points to the fact that वामन was citing the मुच्छकटिक in which the reading विलुसपूर्वः of वामन's text is found.
- I. 2³. आसमुद्आण etc.—It is possible to read this as आ. समुद्आण etc. समुद्रयानविपन्नविमवस्य—who lost his fortune in sea-voyage.
- P. 7. I. 3. यथान्धकारादिव and दशां दरिद्रतां are certainly hard to understand—मृच्छकटिक gives us घनान्धकारेप्विव and नरो द्रिद्रताम् respectively. There is both यथा and इव in the simile, one of which is redundant.

समुद्दपहुण...गओं। there is nothing corresponding to this sentence in the मुच्छ.

- I. 4. The verse is not found in the मृच्छ०. As for verse 6 दारिद्यात...बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न सन्तिष्टते—the मृच्छकटिक gives the verse later on and with quite an appropriate context; for when मैत्रेय is requested to go and offer worship to the mothers (गच्छ, मातृभ्यो बलिसुपहर) he declines the request, and hence Cārudatta makes the remark—बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संनिष्टते।.
- I. 5. यत्सोहृदानि सुजने शिथिलीभवन्ति—Woolner translates: "My friends become indifferent to a man that is merely good." In मृच्छकटिक we have यत् सौहृदाद् अपि जना: शिथिलीभवन्ति। and this is obviously the meaning intended:. "That the ties of friendship with the good relax."
 - P. 8. I. 6. The verse is to be met with in the पञ्चतन्त्र II. 73.
- P. S. I. 6¹. एदे अत्थवावारा—how very fine is the witticism of the मुच्छ**ः**; the author of चारुदत्त has absolutely not understood the double entendre and gives us a flat simile.
- 1. 7. The verse विभवानुवंशा etc. is found in Act III. 37 of the मुच्छ in appropriate context. The next scene (नत: प्रविश्वति) is introduced abruptly in the चारुद्त. In the मुच्छकटिक the hero says—तिष्ट। तावदहं समाधि निर्वतियामि। and we thus get a natural transition from one scene to the other.
- I. 8. धावशि पधावशि—मृच्छकटिक offers a better reading avoiding the repetition of the root धाव. (किं याशि धावशि पलाआशि।). जज्झह is emended into उज्झह.
- P. 9. I. 11. पदात् पदशतानि निवेशयन्ती —this is rather obscure; Ganapati Sastri explains एकं पदन्यासं कृत्वा द्वितीयं पदन्यासं पदशतावकाशलङ्गनेन कुवेतां सती। i. e. from one step to the next she covers a distance of hundred steps. Woolner's translation "taking step aftet step by the hundred" is hardly convincing. In मृच्छ० we have किं व्वं पदैर्मम पदानि विशेषयन्ती—"Outstepping my steps with yours."
- P. 10. 1. 11⁶. जाए is vocative here, but the same form occurs later as nominative singular. It is paraphrased

either as ज्ञाते i. e. सगोत्रे or नार्थे i. c. अनार्थे. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja suggests that it is the voc. sing. of णाय Malayālam नाय=a dog.

- I. 11⁸. परित्तअशि—परित्रायते, रक्षति। But the form looks like second person singular; there is obviously some mistake—and the form may be emended to परित्तअदि। third person singular: moreover it is a form of the present rather than of the future—परित्रास्यते is, therefore, not the proper rendering.
- I. 12. कि वाग्रुजेवे etc. this is to be connected with परित्रायते of the previous sentence. Woolner wrongly translates "Like Vishnu am I, the lord of the corps bazaar, or Janamejaya, Kunti's son." वाग्रुजेवे is incorrect for वाग्रुदेवे which is found in the Ms. collected by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja. शादमिवाहुळामि—मीतामिव आहरामि; but आहुळामि appears to be irregularit should be आहळामि।
- I. 12¹. भयानभिज्ञहृद्यं मां कुरु-the next is corrupt. Gaṇa-pati-Sastri reads भयानभि(ज्ञ ? ज्ञं) हृद् (यं ? ये) मां कुरु—and suggests that the proper reading is भयानभिज्ञं हृद्ये मां कुरु। However the reading given in the text is nearer the one found in the Mss. and gives a clear sense.
- I. 13. and 14. Both these verses are not to be met with in the দুভ্জনিইক. बहुलनिमिरकालाः विघद्दाः—Side-alleys, side-streets (विघद्दाः = विमार्गाः) dark (কালাः) with the darkness of the dark-nights (बहुल = কুডাपक्ष) or with intense gloom.

युवतिवधवृणायाः etc.—घृणा = जुगुप्सा disgust, horror. Save me and save your body (शरीरं) i. e. yourself, the horror of a woman's murder.

- P. 11. I. 14². भावे भणाशि—भावो भणति। भणाशि should be really भणादि. The emendation is made in the text.
- I. 15. अशि क्लु etc. the मृच्छ॰ gives quite a number of variants. सब in the second line should be तव.

- P. 12. I. 15¹⁴. सन्तो सि—the word gives two senses बान्तोऽसि i, e. मृत: भविष्यसि and श्रान्त: असि I this is made clear by विट's remark ध्वंस इत्युक्ते श्रान्त इत्यवगच्छति।.
- I. 16. अभिनयति etc. the stanza is not to be found in the मृच्छ.
- I. 171. एसो मे अभिणिवेसा etc.—This is rendered by Woolner as "The nobility appreciate my devotion"—that, however, is not the correct interpretation. तुळीअदि = तोल्यते should be taken to mean "is made light of" as in हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि—(मृच्छकदिक I.) or as in मेघदृत—अन्तः सारं घन तुल्यते नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वाम् (उ. मे)। where there is pun on तुल्यति! What Vasantasenā means is this "He is making light of my resolve viz. कुल्पुत्रशालपरितापाजीविनी —to live by the virtuous entertainment of the scions of nobility' on account of my birth and family (अभिजन) He thinks that as I am a courtezan by birth I am incapable of leading a life of virtue." It may also be interpreted to mean "to test, examine", as we have done in the translation.
 - I. 173, पूळिश of the original is emended into पृक्टिंद.
- P. 13. I. 17⁵. णअणमत्त्रात्थुळं नयनमात्रसंस्थुलम्—Woolner. "Firm only in her eyes." But the meaning seems to be "नयनमात्ररम्यं" as Gaṇapatiśāstri has it; a fling at Cārudatta's poverty.

णाए णहा--णाए नार्या = न आर्या अनार्या इत्यर्थ: | Here it is used as nom. singular.

I. 18. कामं प्रदोष etc. It is to be remembered that in the मृच्छक as soon as the Vita learns that Vasantasenā is in love with Cārudatta, his attitude towards her is changed He becomes friendly to her and makes every effort to help her to escape from the clutches of the brutal Sakāra. 'Thus he makes the Sakāra repeat the words वामतः तस्य (चारुद्तस्य) गृहम् so as to give a hint to Vasantasenā to effect her escape into Cārudatta's house, and also suggests to her by this

stanza that although she is not to be seen owing to the darkness in the lane, yet she is being betrayed by the scent of her flowers and the jingle of her ornaments. All this sly cross-play of suggestion, however, is lost in the Cārudatta where the Viţa still remains one of the tormenters of Vasantasenā.

- I. 19. 20. 21. In the मुच्छ०. stanza 21 आलोकविशाला etc., comes first and stanza 19 लिम्पतीच etc., afterwards; while stanza 20 सुलभशरणं etc., is not at all to be met with. Mark रक्षते in the second line of this stanza, where the Atm. form comes in place of the regular Parsam. form रक्षति 1.
- P. 14. I. 21¹. भित्तिपरिणाम॰ in the मृच्छ॰ we have भित्तिपरामिरिस॰ which is simpler. ॰परिणाम॰ is explained as भिर्यन्यथाभाव—the change in the wall i. c., the break in the continuity of the wall. Woolner's translation runs thus: "Oh, the side-door seems to be by the end of the wall; the gloom of disappointment makes the darkness thicker." What reading is adopted in this? असम्भोगमिलिनतया is explained thus:—असम्भोगेन अनुपभोगेन या मिलिनता सुधालेपादिसंस्कारिवरहम्युक्ता तथा।—गणपितशास्त्री।
- I. 213. मैन्नेय गच्छ etc. This occurs earlier in the मुच्छ० before the episode of Vasantasenā's pursuit by Śakāra; we have already remarked on the abrupt and unnatural shifting of scenes in the Cārudatta.
- P. 15. I. 21¹⁹. अवाबुद पक्खदुवाळं—अपावृणु पश्चद्वारम्। How can अवाबुद give अपावृणु ? It seems that अवाबुद is a misprint for अवाबुदं—we thus understand the Vidūṣaka asking the question—रदनिके अपावृतं पश्चद्वारम्। "Is the side-door opened?"
- I. 21²⁶. णिज्वाबुदो for the original णिवाबुदो is adopted from Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation.
- I. 21³⁶. सम प्पवेसणिमित्तं in place of सम अब्भुववित्तणिमित्तं विश्व of the मृष्ड॰, while the sentence अळ चारित्तभएण। is not to be found in मृष्डि॰.

- 1. 2140.48. This incident is not to be found in the मुन्छ. The Vița is painted here as a man who has absolutely no sense of delicacy and honour, and heartlessly tries to trick Śakāra by catching Radanikā and palming her off as Vasantasenā on his brutal companion.
- P. 16. I. 24. The second line in the मृच्छ॰ reads—वञ्चना-पण्डितत्वेन स्वरनेपुण्यमाश्रिता।.
- I. 243. The beautiful simile of the मृच्छ० प्रदोपमन्दमारुतेन पशुबन्धोपनीतस्येव छागलस्यं हृद्यं फुरफुरायते प्रदीपः। is lost on the author of the Carudatta.
- P. 17. I. 24⁷. चेटी (शकारं पादेन ताडयन्ती)—This boldness on the part of रदानिका is not to be seen in the मृच्छ.
- P. 18. I. 26'. शुवण्णवण्णा—सुवर्णवर्णा—'This, it is curious to note, is explained by Woolner as "daughter of a courtesan of the gold caste"!

It is noteworthy that the words अधिअलणे ववहालं विणा found in this speech in the मृच्छ॰ are dropped in the Cārudatta.

P. 19¹ 1. 26³⁷. प्रवेश्यतां अभ्यन्तरचनुःशालम्—Here is a significant passage. In the मृच्छ॰ we learn that the child रेहिसेन had come out to enjoy the evening breeze and was sleeping in the open. So Cārudatta asks the maid to take the mantle and wrapping up रोहसेन with it, take him inside the house (प्रवेश्यतां अभ्यंतरं अयं i. e. रोहसेनः). But the Cārudatta does not refer to रोहसेन at all; and hence we have the awkward मास्तामिलापी प्रदोपसमयः—in place of मास्तामिलापी प्रदोपसमयः श्वीतार्तः रोहसेनः। while the causal form प्रवेश्यतां is inadvertently retained. Gaṇapati Sāstri supplies अयं प्रावारकः as object of प्रवेश्यताम्. णअणमत्तमंत्युदा=नयनमात्रसंस्तृता—Woolner: "Whom your eyes have extolled ever since etc." मंस्तृता however means " acquainted," as in "धावित पश्चादसंस्तृतं चेतः" शाकुन्तल I. सद्दीए सत्तमीए अ धारेहि—अहं अद्दमीए etc. this निधि scheme is not to be met with in the मृच्छ०.

- P. 21. I. 28¹¹. कि अनुतिष्ठति स्नेह:--Woolner:--" What place is there for affection?" It, however, means "What does love (command me to) do?"
- I. 29. क्किन्नखर्जूरपाण्डु:—This queer comparison is a substitute for the beautiful image कामिनीगण्डपाण्ड्: I.

Act II

P. 23. II. सिणेहो पुच्छदि ण पुरोभाइदाए।—Symmetry or uniformity requires पुरोभाइदा nominative in place of the instrumental. In the मृच्छ॰ the uniformity is kept. In the Cārudatta we shall have to supply some such verb: (न तु पुराभागितया) पुच्छामि।.

इंदिसवण्णरयेय—this is probably ईंदिसवण्णया एव—ईंदशवर्णका एव।

- II¹. अणळंकिदं पि etc. Woolner:—"I see my mistress has made her toilet without her jewellery." He has altogether missed the point. What she means is "I see my mistress to be adorned, though she is without her jewellery"; for it is love that makes her look so lovely. अणवर्गादा उत्सवो— according to Woolner "The Lord of Love is the unsung festival of the young." "अणवर्गाद —अनवगीत however means "Unexceptional or blameless". उक्कण्डिदच्चे का etc. Woolner:— "Silly girl, what can you feel for my beloved?" But as गणपितशास्त्रां explains "उत्कण्डितच्ये प्राप्तच्ये इष्ट्यस्तुनि अप्राप्त ते का रित:—सन्तोप: प्राप्ते हि तिस्मन् स युक्तः इन्यभिप्राय:।
- II²². बहुमाणां विअ—बहुमानः is to be regarded as a बहुर्बाहि compound-बहुः मानः यस्य सः-"as lovely as he is respectable.' अत्थि अदिबहुमदा etc. What she means is "Love requires and cherishes perfect confidence (विसम्भः). This is not possible in a learned Brahmin who would always make one conscious of a sense of distance owing to his learning. Hence one can only reverence him but not love him." Woolner, however, renders it thus—"Do the highly respected ever relax their self-control?"

- P. 24. II³⁴. मणोरहाउत्तो —Woolner translates "Can't I hear, then, who has possessed your heart?" But मनोरथावुत्तो means "The brother-in-law (आवुत्तो भगिनीपति:1) of your choice—the brother-in-law elect." She looks upon वसंतसेना as her sister and hence the man she loves in her heart is naturally a brother-in-law to her.
- P. 25 II⁵². दे महुअरा ति पुच्छीअन्ति।—पुच्छीअन्ति= पृच्छयन्ते— पर्यनुयुज्यन्ते उपालभ्यन्त इति यावत्। Woolner renders "That is why they are called bees" मृच्छ॰ reads वुच्चित—उच्यन्ते। which makes a clear meaning. Moreover the point here seems to be lost by the author of the Cārudatta. The bees are called or blamed as मधुकर pleasure-seekers because they leave a mango past its blossoming. But the author understands that they are so called because they cling to it even when it is past its blossoming.
- II⁶⁷. अपटाश्चेपेण—This should really be अपटीश्चेपेण which is the usual and proper word. अपटाश्चेप is obviously a misprint in the original. संवाहक does not speak मागधी as in the मुच्छकटिक. Moreover we do not get the gamblers' scene—the lively intermezzo of संवाहक, माश्चर, दर्दुरक and ज्ञतकर which makes the मृच्छ० such a pleasing and boisterous comedy.
- II⁷⁰. चेटी—हं को दाणि एसो। etc. The मृच्छकटिक does not at all contain this conversation between वसन्तसेना and चेटी. It is not clear what वसन्तसेना means by गुणवन्तो रिक्खद्ब्वो होदि। What is meant by गुणवन्तो ? "A man of virtue?" or "A man possessed of some specific quality—say the art of the shampooer?" In either case, how does Vasantasenā know that this stranger was गुणवान् ?
- P. 26. II⁸⁴. गणिका—हजे ! एवं विश्व I—The courtesan wants her maid to make inquiries about the shampooer; hence she says—"Well—thus." We expect some such stage-direction as वसन्तसेना चेटी संज्ञां ददाति।

- II⁹². प्ञाविसेसेण etc. Woolner understands the passage to mean आसनादिकं कार्यं—"She is so polite about it, I suppose I must " i. e. must sit down. However the import is "From this special hospitality (प्जाविशेष) J infer I shall succeed in my object." कार्यम्—धनिकोपद्वपश्हिरलक्षणं मदीप्सितं अनया सम्पाद्यितुं शक्यम् I as Ganapatisastri explains it.
- P. 27. II¹¹⁸. अविड्समन्ता—अविश्रमन—'The original reads आवड्समन्ता which is obviously a misprint.
- II¹²⁰. आह्दो—आचित: not flaunting his virtues. Gaṇapati Sāstri explains the word thus—आचित: छन्न: गृहगुण:। Woolner takes it to mean "Calm and collected". Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation gives याचिद = याचित:।
- II. 142. एअस्सि दुळ्ळहो गुणविभवो त्ति—Woolner renders:—
 "It is difficult to find wealth and merit together." He takes
 गुणविभवः as गुणा च विभवः च—a इंड compound; but that is
 hardly possible grammatically speaking. The मृच्छ० gives
 दुछहा गुणा विहवा अ। which makes the meaning quite clear
 But as it is गुणविभव can only mean "wealth of merit",
 " all merits".
- P. 30. II¹⁸². गच्छतु...सुहिज्ञणदंसणेण पीदि णिव्वत्तेतुं। Wrongly translated by Woolner as:—" May you go, and give us the pleasure of seeing you again".
- P. 32. 11²³⁴. In place of गुजाजं Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation gives गुजाजि।

Act III

P. 33. III. 1. संकीणदोषरहिता...गोष्ठी- Gaṇapati explains this thus:—विषयेषु नित्यसेवितव्येष्वर्थेषु मध्ये संकीणदोषरहिता राग-सङ्करदोषश्चन्या विद्युद्धर्गाता गोष्ठी गानसदः।. Hence—"A discourse (गोष्ठी) of flawless melody on the objects of his love (विषय)." क्रीडारसेषु मदनव्यसनेषु—मदनव्यसन is intense passion or love; while क्रीडारस is to be taken as adjectival qualifying भदनव्यसनेषु—क्रीडाभिः (by dalliances) रसः येषु—so that the expression means:— in the passionate delight of love-dalliances,

- III. 1¹. को काळो—This is a familiar expression in the plays of the group. Cf. स्वम III¹⁴.
- III. 13. इमं हदवीणं ण रमाभि—this is a rather curious construction:—इमां हतवीणां न रमे। where the root रम् is used transitively—in the sense of "to enjoy"—"I do not enjoy this accursed lute." अहिअदिढस्थाणे—अधिकदढस्थाने—in the stronger parts. Possibly the pegs of the lute are intended.
- P. 34. III. 1.5 भावशाबलेन—भावशाबल is भावचित्रता variety of emotions or emotional effects; but Woolner understands भावशाबल as the name of the singer—Prof. Variegato!
- III. 2². इत्थिआ विषठन्ती—this in मृच्छकटिक is इत्थिआ दाव सकदं पठन्ती (स्त्री संस्कृतं पठन्ती). The whole passage in the मृच्छ• is full of very racy humour.
- III. 3. अस्तं गतो ह्यष्टमपक्षचन्दः—the first act opens on the sixth day of the dark-half, as the moon is represented as rising towards the close of the act which shows that it was somewhere between 10 and 11 p.m.; the Vidūṣaka gives the ornaments to Radanikā saying "गह्ण एदं सुवण्णालङ्कारं तुवं सद्वीए सत्तमीए अ धारेहि।". Besides चारुद्त is spoken of as परीकृत-देवकार्यः by his friend, the Vidūṣaka.

In this act the moon is spoken of as setting sometime after mid-night on the eighth day—showing, thereby, that it is the eighth day of the bright half of the month; so that we have to allow the lapse of a fortnight or so between the first and third act. But from the arrangement between the चेटी and the विद्यक regarding the days on which each was to keep the ornaments, it would appear that only three days must have elapsed between the first and third act. For the चेटी says इसं सुवण्णभण्डं सहीए सत्तमीए परिवहामि। अहमी खु अज़्जा. By introducing the तिथि scheme, therefore, the author of the Cārudatta has involved himself into an inconsistency regarding time-sequence.

- P. 35. III. 3¹⁷. सुहोदेसु—Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation gives सुधीदेसु। III. 3²¹. सुहं वि धादे—धादे should be changed into धोदं। परिवेद्यामि—परिवर्तयामि, निवर्तयामि। Hand over.
- P. 37. III. 5. निर्मुच्यमान इव. The image is employed in the स्वश्वासवद्त--निर्मुच्यमानभुजगोदरनिर्मछस्य etc. iv. 2.
- iii. 6. कार्केश्यता—An instance of a double abstract-noun formation. From कर्कश we have कार्कश्य and hence the addition of ना in the same sense (भावे) is superfluous.
 - iii. 7. This verse is not at all to be found in the मृच्छ०.
- iii. 8. दर्शितान्तरसुखः सन्धि:—This has to be explained as दर्शितान्तरः अत एव सुखः। i. e. a hole (सन्धः) which with ease can give a view of the interior. The मृच्छo gives न च दर्शनान्तरगतः सन्धि:—i. e. a breach in the wall which will not be (easily) discovered.
- P. 38. III. 8¹. सोपस्नेहतया etc., the passage is somewhat obscure. We understand अयं भवनविन्यासः as "this portion of the house" and गृहविशिष्टः = गृहे विशिष्टः—"peculiar i.e. best suited for my purpose, owing to moisture (सोपस्नेहतया)." The expression सोपस्नेहतया occurs also in प्रतिमा III. 2¹. and अभिषेक I. 6¹.
- P. 38. III. 9². भो जागत्ति सु भर्न—etc. This conversation between the विदूषक and नायक shows that they are both awake. In the मृच्छo, however, the विदूषक is represented as talking in his sleep (उत्स्वभायते) at this stage and it is not चारुदत्त who is his interlocutor but श्रविंद्धक who cleverly poses for चारुदत्त.

कत्तव्यकरत्थीकिदसङ्केदा विश्व सिक्कासमणओ—I his is not to be met with in मृच्छ.

- III. 9¹¹. निन्द दं दिवा ब्रह्मसूत्रं रात्रों कर्मसूत्रं भविष्यति।. Is it possible that there is a punning allusion here to the ब्रह्मसूत्रs of बादरायण and the कर्म (मीमांसा) सूत्रs of जैमिनि।?
- III. 10. काकलीषु—काकली seems to be some instrument for cutting holes. The word, however, according to दशकुमार

- P. 96 (N. S.) refers to some musical instrument by which one can ascertain whether a man is asleep or not. काल्य— अन्ययं--the accusative of time. "At dawn."
- III. 101. नमः खरपटाय—The same God is invoked in the मत्तविलामप्रहसन. (P. 15.) as the God of thieves. The मृच्छ० has स्कन्द and other tutelary gods of thieves.
- P. 39. III. 11. The corresponding verse in मृच्छ॰ gives certainly better readings—निद्धा सुप्तम तृष्यवीर्यंतुलने is सुप्तासुप्तम सुद्ध्यवीर्यंतुलने श्वता while संकटे च तिनितं वायुः स्थले —is संकटेपु इडुमः वाजी स्थले।
- III. 113. संयमननिरर्थकम्—संयमनं भूमिस्थापनादिना गोपनं तेन निष्प्रयोजनम्। (गणपितशास्त्री)
- III. 12. The verse is not there in the मृच्छ०. नीलस्नोहेन रक्षित is a very queer expression and is understood metaphorically by गणपितशास्त्री—नीलो नीलीरागः तत्सदशः स्नेष्टः, ददस्नेष्टः इत्यर्थः। नीलीरागो हि वस्नादावारूढो नापैति तद्भदनपायः स्नंहा नीलस्नेष्ट इहोक्तः। "नीलीरागः स्थिरप्रेमा इति यादवः।"
- P. 41. III. 14''. ण खु वमन्तसेगा, वमन्तसेगा पर्ताः--This play on the word is to be met with in the V act of the मृच्छ॰ where the wit arising from it is put in a very elaborate charade. वसन्तसेगा is capable of being interpreted as वसन्तस्येनः—the thief being compared to a swooping hawk.
- P. 43. III. 1520. तं पि...सोडीरदाए पडिच्छदि।—This is to be understood as an interrogative sentence. "And would my husband accept in his pride?" सोडीरदाए = शांटीरतया अभिमानेन. मृच्छकटिक gives अदिसोण्डीरदाए. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation the gives णपडिच्छदि। which makes good sense.
- III. 15³⁷. पडिच्छदु—This is paraphrased as प्रयच्छतु which can hardly be, since पडिच्छदु—would be प्रतीच्छतु. It seems necessary, therefore, to amend पडिच्छदु into पअच्छतु —प्रयच्छतु।
 - III. 16. This is not found in मृच्छ०.
- P. 44. III. 16¹⁵. सिंहं उववसामि—This in भृष्ठ is रअणमिंहं ---रत्मपष्टीम् I. How delicately is this scene managed in the

मृच्छकटिक।. The Carudrtta show absolutely no delicacy; the Vidisaka is dolt enough to pester the बाह्मणी with questions and to probe her motives in giving such a gift.

P. 45. III. 16³¹. उद्भसम्भवदाप... उत्भारो विस्परिदो। Now what is exactly meant? Ganapati Sastri explains that उद्भमम्भवतया refers to the precious quality of the string of pearls and as such a precious gift required a worthy recipient like the विद्यक whom it was hard to meet in time, she had reglected the proper formalities!

III. 16³⁶. देवउळधूमेण is read as देवउळप्पद्विधूमेण in Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation.

III. 17. मिये etc. How rugged and ungrammatical is the construction of the first line! The मृच्छ॰ reads आत्ममाग्यक्षत-द्रव्यः स्त्राद्रव्येगानुकस्थितः। Dr. C. Kunhan Raja's collation gives अधुनायं पुमान् सा स्त्री या स्त्री मन्ये पुमानसी॥

P. 46. III. 17⁴. इमां मुक्तावलीं गृहीन्वा etc. The hero in the मृच्छ॰ here gives the message यत खन्वस्माभिः सुवर्णभाण्डमारमीय-मिति कृत्वा विश्रम्भात् गृते हारितम्।. The message is wanting in Cārudatta; but in act IV when the विदृषक meets वमन्तसेना he gives a similar message all right!

III. 18. This is not to be met with in the मुख्छ.

Act IV

P. 47. IV13. विचुमन्दाः--निम्बद्दमाः।

IV1. सहीजणमपत्तिओं etc. What an idea! The look upon their friends as their rivals! True, but brutally frank. In the मृच्छo we get a more polite and universal sentiment— महीअणचित्ताणुवत्ती अवलाअणो भोदि।

IV25. पोक्खरं-पोक्करं-shaped like a lotus.

अथवा पूर्वोह्न etc. This observation on the life and habits of courtesans is original with our author. It is not to be met with in the मुच्छ.

- P. 48. IV. 14. नकेमि... कएण मं याचेदि।—This is rather ambiguous. I have translated it thus:—"This is some one who demands her of me by purchase." But in this I have taken मां as indirect object, and 'her' as direct object although it is not there. Is it likely that she is thinking of some one who is negotiating with her maid for the purchase of her own person? What a plain and vulgar idea that would be, although our author seems to be capable of such impropriety! In the मृच्छ० we have:— एसो सो जणो एदं इच्छिट अभुजिस्सं कादुं। (एप स जन: एनां इच्छित अभुजिस्यां कर्तुम्।).
- P. 51. IV. 4. त्वरस्नेह etc. He suspects Madanikā's constancy, when she remarked that it pleased her to know that Cārudatta was not hurt. In the मुख्छ the poet takes this occasion to expatiate on the frailty of woman and gives as many as 9 verses (IV. 9-17) on this one theme.
- IV. 5. सञ्जळअ आअच्छ, कामदेवउळे etc. The meeting of सञ्जळक and वसन्तसेना is thus held in abeyance and the विद्यक is at this stage ushered into her presence. In the मृच्छ०, however, श्राविलक is immediately introduced to her and after मदनिका is given away to श्राविलक as his bride the विद्यक comes with Cārudatta's message. Again in place of the very lengthy description of वसन्तसेना's mansion which we have in मृच्छ०, the Cārudatta gives but one brief passage of about four lines.
- P. 53. IV. 5⁴². आआमिएहि—आगमिक:—This is explained by Woolner to mean 'Visitors'. But the word means शास्त्रज्ञे:.
- P. 54, IV. 5⁵³. सब्वं आणेहु विज्ञिअ भोअणं Cf. स्वप्न॰ IV³². विदूषक:...सब्वं आणेहु भोदी विज्ञिअ भोअणं।
- IV. 565. तत्तहोंदो चारुदत्तस्य—It should be remembered that in the previous act where the विदूपक is asked by चारुदत्त to go to वसन्तसेना with the pearl-necklace no such message is given to him. In the मृच्छo, however, he is charged with the message in the III act and he delivers it when he sees her in act IV.

- ACT IV
- P. 57. IV. 626. मा खु, मा खु...अय्या खु सि दाणि etc. Woolner curiously enough translates this thus-" Restraining him with warning words you have now become his lawful wife". It appears that he adopts some such reading as मा खु मा खु। गुणं यन्तिअ अरुपा खु स्पि etc. I. But he has not indicated this emendation anywhere, nor does there appear any warrant for such a change.
- IV. 7. नरः प्रन्युपकाराथीं etc. The verse is not found in the सच्छ०. Woolner's translation runs as follows:-" The man who looks for recompense does but gain calamity. May destruction fall on those that hate them, either him or the lady." It seems that he has not rightly understood the drift of the passage. What Sajjalaka means is this :- If he desired to requite Vasantasenā, he could do so only when the latter suffered some calamity (विपत्ति), so that to desire to requite her is to wish that some calamity should befall her. So rather than wish such a विपकाल to a friend and then seek to help him, why not wish that that विपत्काल befell his or her enemies?
- IV. 7¹. अमुदंकणाडअं--अमृताङ्गनाटकम्---We have in पद्मप्राभृतकं, a भाण attributed to शूदक, a similar remark साधु भो: अमृतङ्को (अमृताङ्क ?) नाटकाङ्क: संवृत्त: I; to my mind the whole conversation here seems to give finality to the play and that the remark in the colophon अवसितं चारुदत्तम् is well justified. The author did intend to abridge the first four acts only. and make out of them a pleasing comedy—the meeting of the hero and heroine being the कार्य of the play which is here suggested. There is no भरतवाक्य at the end. In place of निष्कान्ते Dr. C. Kunan Raja's collation gives निष्कान्ताः मर्वे and then comes समाप्तं चारुदत्तम्।.



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